

THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 239.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1850.

PRICE 6d.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, ISLINGTON-GREEN. RECOGNITION SERVICES.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 20th, 1850, the Rev. GEORGE B. THOMAS will be publicly recognised as Pastor of the Church and Congregation assembling in the above place of worship.

The Morning Service will commence at Twelve o'clock, when Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. LEECHMAN, M.A., of Hammersmith, and the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL, M.A. The Revs. Dr. Cox, Dr. Steane, C. Stovel, and other ministers, will also take part in the Services.

Dinner and Tea will be provided at BARNBURY CHAPEL SCHOOL-ROOMS (which have been kindly lent for the occasion), at half-past Two precisely. Tickets, including Tea, 3s. 6d. each.

The Evening Service will commence at half-past Six o'clock, when a Sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. BROCK, of Bloomsbury Chapel.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till Du-k.

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GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

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ORPHANS, Stamford-hill. For fatherless children under Eight years of age, without distinction of sex, place, or religious connexion.

The General Meeting and Thirteenth Election of this charity, will be held on Monday, the 17th of June, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, when a report will be presented of the domestic and financial state of the institution, and the several officers chosen for the ensuing year; after which the poll will be open for the purpose of electing Ten Children.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR will take the Chair at Eleven o'clock punctually, when business will be transacted. The poll will close at Three o'clock precisely.

Suitable accommodation will be provided for ladies. Subscriptions thankfully received at the office, where attendance is given daily from Ten till Four; or by post-office order to Mr. John H. Cuzner, Sub-Secretary.

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Steerage Passage, with Provisions and 20 Acres of Land			£10 0 0
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Near the Turnpike.

THIS Institution was established May, 1850,

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Poor persons, within certain limitation, are admitted free of every expense, and may obtain Tickets for that purpose, simply by application, on Monday and Thursday mornings, at Nine o'clock.

Persons not desiring gratuitous relief are required to pay One Shilling for each time of attendance, which includes every expense for Medicine.

Attendance Daily from Nine till Twelve o'clock in the Morning, and from Five till Seven o'clock in the Evening.

DELIVERED CARRIAGE-FREE TO ALL PARTS OF ENGLAND.

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TEA WAREHOUSE, 2, BUCKLESBURY, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT was commenced in the year 1830. Its successful progress during Twenty Years has gratified our anticipations. The patronage of the public has elevated its position to one of the largest in the Trade.

Our main object has been, and still is, to supply the public on **TRADE TERMS**. Great and assuming as such an undertaking appears to be, it is obvious that to do Business on a Wholesale Scale, it is necessary to have wholesale appliances. In conformity with these ideas, our locality was chosen in a bye thoroughfare, where space and accommodation are sufficient to carry on trade to any extent, but without those mercenary and enormous expenses inseparably attached to retail shops in prominent situations, whereby an extravagant profit is rendered necessary. Hence it will be seen that we are in a position to supply the public on the best and most economical terms, in fact, to supply at first hand, by which all intermediate profits are saved.

The immense variety of TEAS now imported into this country demands the most scrutinizing caution. In this we have considerable advantage, as from the extent of our trade we are enabled to employ a qualified and experienced person, whose sole duty is that of carefully selecting, tasting, and appropriating Teas for consumption.

The following are our present quotations:—

BLACK TEAS.		GREEN TEA.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Common Tea	2 8	Common Green	3 0
(The duty on all being 2s. 2½d., renders comment on the quality of this Tea unnecessary.)		Young Hyson	3 4
Sound Congou Tea	3 0	(This will mix with the 3s. Black.)	
(A good useful Tea for economical and large consumers.)		Fine Young Hyson	3 8
Strong Congou Tea	3 4	(We recommend this with the 3s. 4d. black.)	
(A Tea very much approved of.)		Superior Young Hyson	4 0
Fine Souchong Tea	3 8	Fine Hyson	4 0
(Pekoe flavoured. Strongly recommended.)		Gunpowder Tea	4 4
Fine Pekoe Souchong	4 0	The Finest Young Hyson	5 0
(This Tea is more in repute than any other; it is a very superior Tea.)		(This is fit for any use.)	
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NOTE.—Teas are delivered CARRIAGE-FREE to any part of England, when the quantity ordered exceeds six pounds; but the carriage of Coffees is not paid, unless accompanied by Tea.

Returning our best thanks for past favours, we refer to our system of business as a satisfactory inducement for your further patronage and recommendation.

MANSSELL, HORNE, AND CO.

2, BUCKLESBURY, CHEAPSIDE.

Agents are appointed in every Town and Village in England. Respectable parties must give references.

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TWELVETREES BROTHERS' INIMITABLE WASHING PREPARATION still maintains its pre-eminence. It is the quickest, safest, best, cheapest, and most effectual detergent in the world. It saves time, labour, soap, firing, and money. It does not injure the most delicate material, but improves colours, whitens linen, and softens harsh fabrics, and is the ONLY WASHING LIQUID EXISTANT in which the clothes can be boiled.

A WEEK'S WASH CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ABOUT TWO HOURS, at a cost of 2d. each Wash; all that is necessary is to boil the clothes for twenty minutes, rinse, and dry them.

Sold in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each, or 4s. per gallon. None is genuine without "TWELVETREES BROTHERS" over the cork.

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Patterns, Table of Prices, Plate of Fashions, Guide to Self-measurement, by means of which any gentleman can forward his own orders; and schedules for the information of those requiring Naval, Military, or Emigrants' Outfits, are sent to all parts of the kingdom, free of postage.

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CHAINS, &c. &c.

BENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES.—

The same Movements in Silver Cases, £2 15s., at the Manufacture, 16 and 63, CORNHILL.

A Large and Beautiful Stock can be selected from, with highly-finished movements, Four Holes Jewelled, Rich Gold Dial, and every improvement.

Benson's Patent Detached Lever Watches, Jewelled in four holes, rich Gold Dial, Double-backed Gold Cases, and to mark the seconds, and every other improvement. £8 8 0

Ditto, ditto, in Silver Cases, Silver or Enamelled Dials 3 10 0

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A written warranty given with every Watch for two years, and sent, carriage free, to any part of the United Kingdom, upon receipt of a Post-office or banker's order.

A splendid stock of fine Gold Chains at their weight for Sovereigns, among which should be noticed the Greek Pattern Guard Chain, which combines the strength of the curb with great elegance of form, and is recommended for general wear.

A Gold Watch, with all the latest improvements—that is, Gold Dial, Jewelled in Four Holes, Maintaining Power, Double-backed Cases, &c., with Fine Gold Chain, fitted complete in Morocco Case, adapted for a present, price Seven Guineas.

WATCHES MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA.

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FOOD for INVALIDS and INFANTS.—The REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its value in other more costly remedies), for nervous, stomachic, intestinal, liver, and bilious complaints, however deeply rooted, dyspepsia (indigestion), habitual constipation, diarrhoea, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, oppression, distension, palpitation, eruptions of the skin, sickness at the stomach during pregnancy, at sea, and under all other circumstances, debility in the aged as well as infants, fits, spasms, cramps, paralysis, &c.—Du Barry and Co., 137, New Bond-street, London. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relief for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.—DU BARRY and Co., 137, New Bond-street, London.

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From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.

Dromana, Capouquin, County Waterford.

February 15, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—I have derived much benefit from the use of the 'Revalenta Food.' It is only due to the public and to yourselves to state, that you are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper.

"I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"STUART DE DECIES."

"4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, Oct. 2, 1848.

"Twenty-seven years' dyspepsia, from which I had suffered great pain and inconvenience, and for which I had consulted the advice of many, has been effectually removed by your excellent Revalenta Arabica Food in six weeks' time, &c. &c."

"PARKER D. BINGHAM, Captain Royal Navy."

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth, Aug. 17, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I will thank you to send me, on receipt of this, two ten pound canisters of your Revalenta Arabica Food. I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadowa Glebe, Shikbereen, County Cork,

"August 22, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I cannot speak too favourably of the Revalenta Arabica.

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

"King's College, Cambridge, October 15, 1849.

"I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, except a hearty old age. I am as well as ever I was, and even quite free from the vexatious and troublesome annoyance of an eruption of the skin, of which I had suffered for years, and which my medical attendant had declared incurable at my time of life. About sixty years ago I had a fall from my horse; hemiplegia was the consequence; my left arm and leg were paralyzed, also my left eyelid, and the eye was displaced. From 1789 these dilapidations have resisted all remedies, until now, at the age of 85, by two years' use of your delicious Breakfast Food, my left arm and leg have been rendered as useful to me as the right, and the left eyelid restored to health—the eye so much so, that it requires no spectacles, &c. I deem this extraordinary cure of much importance to sufferers at large, and consider it my duty to place the above details at your disposal in any way you think will promote the welfare of others. Faithfully,

"WILLIAM HUNT, Barrister-at-law."

"Winslow, Bucks, January 29, 1848.

"I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others functional disorders.

"Rev. CHARLES KER."

"Royal Hotel, St. Heliers, Jersey, Nov. 5, 1849.

"My dear Sir,—It is not to be told all the benefit your food has been to me; and my little son cries for a saucer of it every morning—he never wanted a doctor since it came into the house. I consider you a blessing to society at large.

"Most faithfully yours,

"WALTER KEATING."

"21, Queen's-terrace, Bayswater, London,

"November 22, 1849.

"Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant."

"50, Holborn, London, Dec. 22, 1847.

"Dear Sir,—I have derived considerable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Arabica."

"A. O. HARRIS, Optician."

"St. Saviour's, Leeds, Dec. 9, 1847.

"—For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily. . . . Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude. I have not had any sickness at the stomach since I commenced your food, &c. &c. I remain, gentlemen, yours truly,

"Rev. THOMAS MINSTER,

"Of Farnley Tass, Yorkshire."

"12, Patrick-street, Cork, 4mo. 4th, 1849.

"Respected Friends,—I have given your Arabica Food to a girl of fifteen, who during the last seven years had not been a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and sometimes oftener. The fourth day after she commenced your food vomiting ceased altogether, and she has not thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully.

"WILLIAM MARTIN."

"Devon-cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c."

"THOS. WOODHOUSE."

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton, Nov. 8, 1848.

"All that I had suffered from for twenty-five years, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, seems to vanish under the influence of Revalenta. I enjoy sound and refreshing sleep, which, until now, I could not procure. Nervousness is passing away rapidly, and I am much more calm and collected in everything I do, and it has quite sweetened my poor temper. It now affords me pleasure to do for others what, before, I did not dare to do for nervous irritation, &c."

"W. R. REEVES."

In canisters weighing 11lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2½lb. at 4s. 6d.; of 5lb. at 11s.; 12½lb. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lb., 8s.; and 5lb., 22s.; suitably packed for all climates. 12½lb. and 10lb. canisters forwarded by DU BARRY and CO., on receipt of Post-office or bankers' orders (carriage free), to any town or railway station connected by rail with London.

Agents in London:—Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent-street; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 189 and 183, Piccadilly; Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; also at 4, Cheapside; 60, Gracechurch-street; 109 and 451, Strand; 49, Bishopsgate-street Within; 65, and 150, Oxford-street; Barclay, 98, Farringdon-street; Edwards, Sutton, Newberry, Sangar, Evans, Hannay, and through all respectable tea-dealers, grocers, Italian warehouses, booksellers, druggists, chemists, and medicine vendors in town and country.

Testimonials of cures of other complaints sent gratis. CAUTION.—The name of Messrs. DU BARRY'S invaluable food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated that individuals cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. DU BARRY'S address, 137, New Bond-street London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by supurious compound of peas, beans, lentils, Indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant, and unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play and havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, NO. 239.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

NOT IN THE LEAST PARTICULAR.

SHADE of old Æsop prompt us! As if in anticipation of what human nature, under special circumstances, would produce, the ancient fabulist has described, heathen as he was, with accuracy unsurpassable, the State Church of our day. We must give the substance of the fable to which we refer, changing, however, the grosser terms in which it met our eye in early childhood. It runs thus:—"An ant and a fly disputed their respective claims to precedence. The fly, as the greatest boaster, set forth his merits first. 'I taste,' said he, 'the sacrifices offered to the gods. I have the king's ear, for oftentimes I pitch upon his shoulder. I eat and drink of the best, without acknowledging the necessity of toiling for my dainty fare. Whose life can be compared with mine, for dignity and enjoyment?' The ant replied, with that sobriety which characterises the species, 'To be entertained by the gods is undoubtedly a great honour, if it is by invitation, and not by intrusion, that the advantage is gained. To be familiar at court is well enough, if one is welcome there; but 'tis a dignity to be eschewed if one's presence there is counted an intolerable bore. You eat of the best, without work; but whilst I have been engaged in laying up my store for a winter day, I have seen you condescend likewise to the worst, for even offal does not come amiss to you.'

Let the ant represent the people of England—industrious, frugal, exercising a wise forecast, and living upon the fruits of their untiring labour. The fly most truthfully typifies our State hierarchy and clergy. They boast that their Church is from heaven, and that it is instinct with a life that can never perish. They talk of it as the chosen and beloved Church of the Queen, the nobility, and the gentry, of this kingdom. They point to the splendour of their dignitaries, and take pride in episcopal palaces, princely establishments, and gorgeous retinues. They eat of the fat of the land. Their wealth is proverbial. Their spiritual uselessness not much less so. And yet, with all these marks of worldly distinction upon the Church, she stoops to the most sordid practices for sustaining and extending her dominion. There is no pauper but she will fleece, if possible, even in the article of death—and now she boldly claims on every corpse interred in consecrated ground, a fee of six and twopence for her support.

Let it not be supposed that we are exaggerating. Lord Ashley, in the House of Commons, has averred, on the part of the Government, that the wretched pittance wrung for the clergy by the provisions of the Metropolitan Interments Bill, out of survivors, is intended, "not so much for payment of their burial services, but for their general services, and as these services would be the more required as the population increased, the remunerations ought to be perpetuated." Here is a precious scheme of Church extension! Money, in small sums, pilfered, as it were, from the dead,

to furnish spiritual instruction to the living! This is even more disgraceful, more inexpressibly mean and grovelling, than church-rates. What! is there not within the Establishment sufficient vitality to meet the increasing wants of the day, that its growth must needs depend upon making garbage its prey? Out upon all its professions of sanctity, if, after all, it can believe that He who once met and stopped a funeral procession, only to give back to his widowed mother her departed son, would have his doctrines propagated amongst men by suffering the teachers of his faith to stop the way of every corpse to its final home, until six and twopence has been paid by the relatives for the spread of Christianity. It is a profanation of sacred things. It is a foul disgrace to the age.

How such an avowal as that of Lord Ashley could be made in the British House of Commons, without eliciting an outburst of indignant contempt, and even execration, we cannot conceive. Still more mysterious is it to us, that our leading daily prints, liberal as some of them profess themselves to be, have passed over this nefarious job in almost utter silence. For let the reader mark! It comes out in discussion, not merely that a perpetual sinecure is secured by the bill to the metropolitan clergy, but a sinecure to augment with the population. Into a bill introduced to the Legislature for sanitary purposes, the Bishop of London has craftily thrust certain clauses to increase the value of Church property, and to raise indefinitely the incomes of clerical functionaries. The guile of this proceeding is equalled only by its baseness. The country is positively cozened, under false pretences, out of an additional, and yearly increasing, exaction in behalf of the Established Church. We want words to express our detestation of such foul trickery.

But we have not yet described the whole iniquity of this proceeding. We stated last week that the amended clauses had ousted the pretensions of the Church as a national establishment, and had dealt with it merely as a favoured sect. But in actual working, even this concession may be nullified. The bill does not bind the Board of Health to charge the survivors, in each case of interment in consecrated ground, the entire fee of six and twopence for the burial-service, although it does compel them to pay that sum to the clergy. Suppose now, for the sake of lowering the cost of funerals to certain classes, not more than half that amount be demanded of the parties claiming interment—the other half will have to be provided out of the fund of the Board, made up of fees taken from all classes, or, in case of deficiency, out of parish rates levied for that purpose. The apparent deference to Dissenting objections is thus made capable of being converted into a delusion, and the Establishment may make good its preposterous claims by a paltry juggle.

The history of this country, we venture to assert, does not furnish an example of more shameless rapacity, than the compensatory clauses of this measure perpetrate for the clergy of the metropolis. And the manner in which it is being shuffled through the House of Commons is worthy of the matter which it embodies. The Whigs are earning for themselves the infamy which invariably attaches to a bishop-ridden administration. Their weakness as a political party, coupled with their desperate tenacity of power and place, would appear to have prevailed upon them to sell themselves to designing and unscrupulous ecclesiastics. And most unsparingly are they used—most disgraceful are the jobs imposed upon them by their taskmasters. Indeed, it is not a little curious, that they never seem so knavish as when carrying out the behests of the Church—never implicate themselves so deeply in charges of dishonesty. If ever they are inspired by a lying spirit, it is when they act as the mouthpiece of the episcopal bench. Pious frauds are still in fashion. Indulgences, under another guise, are still matter of merchandise. "More money, more money, more money!" is the monotonous cry of the State Church; and it is not at all particular as to whence it comes. It will receive it as a Royal bounty, or it will grub for it amid the rottenness of the grave. What a

moving exemplification of Christian disinterestedness!

THE ECCLESIASTICAL STRUGGLE IN CANADA.

CANADIAN newspapers of a very recent date throw further light upon the question of the Clergy Reserves, which, as we recently stated, is exciting a great deal of excitement in the colony. The policy of the Government is very much akin to that of the Whigs at home—liberal principles out of office, forgetfulness of them when in; at all events, procrastination. The agitation of the Clergy Reserves question at the present time is exceedingly distasteful to Lord Elgin's "Reform" Cabinet. It is as inconvenient to them as were the church-rate question and the "appropriation clause" to Lord John Russell and his friends some years ago; and there seems some ground for believing that the adoption of a resolution for secularizing the Clergy Reserves and Rectory Lands would lead to the retirement of Mr. Lafontaine, the guardian of the interests of the priests in Lower Canada, and perhaps of other members of the Cabinet. No little diplomatic ingenuity has been expended in an attempt to shelve the question for the present. It appears that the Committee of the Anti-Clergy-Reserve Association, prior to the meeting of Parliament, requested an interview with Mr. Baldwin, to represent to the Executive that "it is generally desired by the country that the questions relating to the appropriation of the Clergy Reserve and Rectory lands to educational or general public purposes, and the abolition of the rectories, should be made Cabinet questions, and pressed upon Parliament with all the energy they can employ." The result may be stated in the language of our spirited contemporary the *Toronto Examiner*:—

"Mr. Baldwin promised to submit the communication to his colleagues, and that he would notify the secretaries when it would be convenient to meet the deputies. On Monday, a reply was anticipated, although not promised. Instead, however, of receiving it the secretaries were requested by some of the members, representing the views of Government, to call a special meeting of the committee without specifying its object. The meeting was accordingly convened, when a non-official communication was made from the Government by the Rev. John Roaf—not as to the period of meeting the deputation, but conveying a threat that the Upper Canada members of the Cabinet would resign if the opinions expressed in the resolution, as above adopted, were pressed upon them! The reverend gentleman not only was the bearer of the threat of resignation, but of the intentions of the Cabinet on the Reserve and Rectory questions, thus rendering, in a measure, the intended deputation an act of mere formality or of absolute folly. Besides, it appeared that the meeting had been called by him and others to modify the resolution committed to the deputation, which he himself, and others, just two days before, had supported by a unanimous vote; and all this was done evidently at the instigation of members of the Administration."

Mr. Roaf's resolution was carried in committee by 12 to 11, after a warm discussion, and thus the intended interview with the Government was abandoned, and division created amongst the most active and zealous supporters of religious equality. The *Examiner* expresses great disgust and indignation at such "dictation and treachery," and calls upon the public for a fresh expression of opinion. The result is, that the Ministry, as such, will introduce no measure relative to the Clergy Reserves, but allow it to remain "an open question." Perhaps they are awaiting the result of the Bishop of Toronto's mission to this country, before dealing with a question of so much difficulty. We can easily imagine the kind of advice the Home Government will give on the subject; but it is evident that the people of Canada will not allow it to be much longer postponed to suit the convenience of any political party. The Canadian Cabinet are not so strong in the Provincial Legislature that they can afford thus deliberately to violate their pledges, and disappoint the expectations of their supporters. For a working majority they are dependent upon the good-will of independent members, who are opposed to State endowments. The forbearance of the latter may be taxed to too great an extent, and it may happen that when the Clergy Reserves

question is brought under discussion, Ministers may find themselves in a minority. At all events, the Canadian people are not likely to allow their strong and united demand for justice in this matter to be long resisted or evaded. Great indignation is felt at the treachery of their Government, which is likely to take the form of renewed agitation. Should the attempt to get rid of state endowments in that colony be for the present unsuccessful, there is good reason for believing that it will become the most prominent testing question at the next general election, at which, if the Voluntaries of Canada remain true to their principles, they may easily succeed in returning a majority favourable to their views.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

ISLINGTON ANTI-STATE-CHURCH SOIREE.

On Friday evening last, a soiree was held at Highbury Barn Tavern, to receive the report of the delegates from that locality to the late Conference, and to hear addresses from other gentlemen connected with the movement. There was a numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen, to whom the gardens attached to the tavern were open. After tea and coffee had been served, in a style which sustained the reputation of that popular place of resort, the company adjourned to a larger hall, and the chair was taken at half-past seven, by Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P., in the absence of Mr. George Thompson, who had been announced to preside, but was prevented by illness. Among the parties on the platform were Henry Vincent, Esq., Edward Miall, Esq., Rev. F. Neller, Rev. A. Good, Rev. G. B. Thomas, Dr. Epps, John Harrison, Esq. (of the *Wesleyan Times*), W. H. Ashurst, Esq., Mr. William Wells Brown, of Massachusetts, Mr. Carvell Williams, and Dr. Oxley.

The CHAIRMAN introduced the proceedings in a brief and appropriate speech. He deemed the separation of the Church from the State an object of the highest importance—the attainment of which would be of incalculable benefit to the highest interests of mankind; and he believed that it would be attained. He observed that the earliest and greatest triumphs of Christianity were gained, not only without the aid of political power, but in direct antagonism to it; that it established itself in the world solely by the might of its own inherent truthfulness; and that it had become corrupted by its alliance with the State, through the invariable tendency of men who had risen to greatness to abuse their influence to purposes of pride and ambition. There was still enough of vitality in the Church, he hoped and believed, to enable her to retrace her steps, and recover her pristine purity. He hoped that the audience would derive not only encouragement, but also information, from what would be addressed to them; and would diffuse that information among those with whom they came in contact, for by private efforts, even more than by great public movements, were true and beneficial principles promulgated and carried out [hear, hear].

Mr. J. C. WILLIAMS stated, that at a meeting held in the British School-room, Islington, the following five gentlemen were elected delegates to the recent Conference; viz., Dr. Price, Mr. Edward Miall, the Revs. Alexander Good and F. Neller, and Mr. Braden. Two of those gentlemen would now report to the meeting the proceedings of that Conference, and describe their impression of its character.

The Rev. A. GOOD characterised the Conference as a large, intelligent, and earnest body of men; evidently resolved not only to uphold, but to vigorously prosecute the movement. The report read was comprehensive and eloquent, hopeful, yet faithful. It was followed by discussions animated yet calm, firm and manly, but at the same time kindly and Christian. The whole proceedings were calculated to confirm the wavering, to inspire with confidence the doubtful, and to animate all to renewed and resolute exertion. No one could have observed the manner in which the business was conducted, without admiring the machinery which had been previously at work, and feeling that it was completely adapted to present, vividly and constantly, to the public mind, the true nature of Christ's kingdom, and the intimate connexion of their object with the furtherance of Divine truth and human liberty. The impression left upon his own mind was, that however attached he had previously been to the Association, he must become more and more active in the cause, and act out his personal convictions in the matter, without respect to ecclesiastical or social connexions [cheers].

The Rev. F. NELLER said he had felt it to be a duty and a privilege to attend the Conference. No one could fail to see that it was composed of high-principled and zealous men, who felt themselves possessed of a God-given truth, for the maintenance and diffusion of which they were responsible—men who felt that they were in the presence of a great evil, social, political, and religious, and were determined never to rest till its overthrow was accomplished. It was a large assembly—five hundred and sixty having been appointed; many of them well known and highly respected in public and in private life, ministers and laymen, old and young. He need not describe the proceedings of the Conference—they had all perused the graphic report of them which

had appeared in the *Nonconformist*, and the beautiful comment appended by the pen of a gentleman now before them [cheers]. The aspect of the Conference was that of men who could afford to be patient—who had "learned to labour and to wait" [cheers].

JOHN HARRISON, Esq., editor of the *Wesleyan Times*, rose amidst loud cheers to move the following resolution:—

That this meeting, in acknowledging the services of Dr. Thomas Price, Edward Miall, Esq., Rev. Alexander Good, Rev. Frederick Neller, and Mr. Braden, delegates from Islington to the recent Anti-state-church Conference, desires to express its high satisfaction at the character of that assembly, and considers the congregation of so large a number of gentlemen from all parts of the country, the earnest and dignified spirit displayed, and the value of the business transacted, a guarantee for the further prosecution and ultimate success of the great work it was designed to promote.

After a brief allusion to "two other conferences," with which he had recently been concerned, and which were equalled, in all that should distinguish such gatherings, by that to which the resolution referred, he said: Individually, I regard this movement as one of great importance, and the object it seeks to accomplish as one for which all classes of Dissenters, whatever their differences on some points, should unite. I have been announced to you as connected with the Wesleyan body. I was—for I have been forcibly disconnected, excommunicated [loud cheers]; but I am still a Wesleyan, still identified with the Wesleyan reform movement [renewed cheers]; and I can assure you, from my acquaintance with the great Wesleyan family, that you have their hearty sympathy. They are in fact Dissenters—they are becoming so in sentiment—and when they get their own troubles settled, you may depend upon it they will heartily co-operate with you [applause].

The Rev. T. DAVIES (of York-road Chapel), seconded the resolution. He said, he supposed he was called upon to do so, because he attended the Conference not as a delegate but as a visitor, and therefore might be supposed to speak of it from independent observation. The best testimony he could bear to it was, to say, that it came to his mind as the last argument, the final impulse, to induce him to give up the attitude which he had previously occupied—that of standing aloof from the Association. The whole aspect and proceedings of the Conference were such as to convince him there was nothing at all in the organization it represented at variance with sound Christian principle [loud cheers], and that fact was worth more than any verbal eulogy he could bestow [hear, hear]. He therefore joined the Association, heart and hand [renewed applause]. With respect to the delegates, what need he say of Dr. Price or Mr. Miall? Much as he had before esteemed those gentlemen, he never thought more highly of them than upon that occasion. Of Dr. Price, he must say, that the manner in which he responded to the enthusiastic expression of feeling given him, the dignified and Christian character of his deportment, under circumstances of trying excitement, formed a noble and beautiful contrast with the proceedings and spirit of one whom he would not name [great cheering]. It was one feature of the Conference, that it treated, for the most part, the attacks that had been made upon it with the dignified silence which they deserved. Another remarkable feature was, the spirit of patience and of faith—a consideration of the highest importance. It needed but little acquaintance with human proceedings, and indeed with the Divine movements throughout the universe, to know that great things are slow of accomplishment. As builders tell us that a structure run up rapidly never stands so well—that it should be exposed in its progress to the hardening wind and rain, so was it with all great movements. Some people wanted the constant stimulus of an expectation of immediate success, but faith was not merely a theological dogma, but a great principle in the education of the heart, and whatever called it into exercise, made the man nobler and stronger. But though he spoke thus, he believed the movement was on the high road to success. We must not judge of its progress by the number of its members, but of its adherents and allies, by the influences at work upon society, and the changes going forward in the Church itself. There were many men in a transition mood; for it was not easy for a man suddenly to change his position and attitude; and if he might venture to counsel their friend upon his left (Mr. Miall), it would be, that he should not be too severe upon such, but rather encourage them [laughter]. As the Association moved on in Christian dignity and earnestness, he believed many good and true men would heartily join it in the pursuit of its great object [cheers].

The resolution having been put and carried unanimously, the Chairman introduced

HENRY VINCENT, Esq., who was warmly welcomed by the audience. He proposed the following sentiment:—

The Voluntary Principle—the only scriptural and equitable basis for Christian institutions. May Christian men learn to place full confidence in the vitality and sufficiency of religious truth rather than entrust it to the dangerous guardianship of civil governments:—

which he supported in a lengthened speech, delivered with his customary energy, and much applauded. We regret that we cannot report it in *extenso*, and any abridgment of it would fail to be an adequate representation of its spirit.

Mr. WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, formerly a slave in the United States of America, spoke briefly of the sentiment, illustrating the efficiency of the Voluntary Principle by reference to the religious institutions of that country.

Dr. Epps proposed the second sentiment:—
The separation of Church and State—an advantage to both and a blessing to the whole community. May Churchmen and

Dissenters unite in seeking "a consummation so devoutly to be wished!"

These two things, Church and State, were two distinct worlds, each moving in its own orbit and on its own axis. The axis on which the State moved was self-will—that on which the Church moved, charity. The former was an aggregate of atoms of human physical force—the latter was also an aggregate of atoms, but of human-opinion force. The one settles all disputes by the application of its own appropriate force—the other, by the application of its own peculiar agency. Thus the two things had no affinity whatever between them—they could have no mutual action but a repellant one—and their union was a philosophical impossibility. All attempts to bring them into contact had utterly failed. Another attempt was made by Calvin in Geneva, and by the Puritans in England, and failed, producing in both cases a reaction of infidelity and licentiousness.

The Rev. G. B. THOMAS, of Islington Green Chapel, supported the sentiment, contenting himself, as many were leaving, the hour being late, with expressing his thorough adhesion to the principles and operations of the Anti-state-church Association [cheers].

EDWARD MIALL, Esq., then rose, amidst loud and repeated applause, to propose the last sentiment:—

The Anti-state-church Association—may a growing conviction of the duty of promulgating its principles obtain for it such increased support as will hasten their triumph.

He said, he thought he might, without much affectation, lay claim to some attachment to the Anti-state-church Association [hear, hear, and cheers]. He was present at its birth—he regarded it as a hopeful child, though many prognosticated nothing but evil of it, and, to listen to them, one might suppose that, like Richard the Third, it was born with teeth [laughter], and the only object for which it was sent into the world was, to bite at every one. He might say to the friend who spoke from beside him, that if he had warded off somewhat harshly, and perhaps rudely, attacks made upon it, it was from the parental instinct, and might, therefore, be excused [cheers]. He had, now, no fear for it. It was beyond men. Its principles had taken so deep root in the hearts and minds of a truly intelligent and earnest part of the population, that even if those who projected the movement should abandon it, the movement itself would continue. It was beyond the power of any mortal to stop its progress. He did not expect that they would be the agency to destroy the connecting link between Church and State; but their mission was to teach—believing and joyfully to teach the people, appealing to the intellect and heart of the country against ecclesiastical fraud and falsehood—and Providence would provide the incidents of its destruction. He trusted they were not engaged in hunting after success, but in the prosecution of duty—high and solemn duty. If success came, there would be a pouring forth of their souls in gratulation and joy—if it did not come, they would be equally happy in the exercise of confidence in Him who has promised to give the triumph to his own word. In that spirit must they go forward. [After some further observations to the same effect, Mr. Miall resumed his seat amidst loud applause.]

Mr. J. C. WILLIAMS, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, expressed a hope that, before long, many others would be returned to stand beside him in the House of Commons, in courageous and consistent advocacy of the voluntary principle. He added, that the soiree had been "got up" by a committee recently formed for the Islington and Highbury district, the secretaries of which would be glad to enrol members.

The vote of thanks having been seconded, was passed by acclamation, and responded to by the Chairman.

The company separated at ten o'clock, apparently much gratified by the proceedings of the evening.

THE TAUNTON ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MEETING.—Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Poundsford Park, has addressed, in the columns of the *Somerset County Gazette*, a friendly letter to the Rev. Mr. Redfern, one of the curates at Taunton, who appeared as an opponent at the recent Anti-state-church meeting there. We extract from it two passages:—

I cannot resist the pleasurable temptation which the examination of a list of contributors, now on my desk, for presenting to the Rev. A. Reeve, our late excellent temporary curate of the Rev. G. R. Lawson, with a token of their grateful esteem, affords me for inviting your attention to the illustration it exhibits of the sincerity of the principles for which myself, the Rev. S. G. Green, and Edward Miall, Esq., so earnestly contended the other evening.

During the last year, the Rev. A. Reeve supplied the pulpit at Pitminster, in the absence of the Rev. G. R. Lawson, absent from severe indisposition. The indefatigable zeal with which he discharged his arduous duties, the earnestness and Christian fidelity of his ministrations, and the harmony of the truths he delivered with the Christianity of the New Testament, so endeared him to the parishioners generally that the friends of the Establishment most cordially responded to the expressed wish of some of the Dissenters who had heard him, that a token of esteem should be presented; and a purse of fifty sovereigns has been sent with the warmest expressions of regard; the Lord of the Manor, John Gould, Charles Helyar, Esq., Captain Jones, and others of the poorer portion of the flock, having subscribed thereto, and the interchange of affectionate gratulation has been most cheering. Would that such instances were not so solitary in their character!

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION, although it has an aggressive title, is really a defensive society. It is the State-pay principle which is daily trying to extend itself in the legislation of the country. One day it establishes the payment for the education of the Irish priesthood; another, it endows Colonial bishoprics; on a third it arranges to pay the schoolmasters of all sects; and, on a fourth, it demands of all men a perpetuity of funeral sinecures, with the alternatives of delivering up the money, or delivering up their health. Had there been no Anti-state-church Association, long ere now the Irish priesthood would have been completely endowed. It is now the only organization to confront this new and unparalleled iniquity. Men who oppose it practically, help the erection of new Establishments, and the infliction of burial robberies. Never mind the words of any man—read his acts. The tendencies of his deeds are his tendencies.—*John Pym, in the Standard of Freedom.*

SEIZURE FOR CHURCH-RATES.—On Thursday last, Mr. Christopher Quille, churchwarden of the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, accompanied with a couple of brokers, entered the premises of Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw, the printers of this paper, to demand payment for church-rates, which have been accumulating for more than a year, to the amount of £2 10s., together with the expenses, viz., costs 10s., levy 3s., and man 2s. 6d. per day. Payment being refused, the agents of Mother Church carried off a quantity of paper, which it appears, from a notice left at the same time, is "imponded in the name of all that may be wanted to pay the rates, with the expenses of this distraint," "to be appraised and sold as the law directs," within five days, unless the rate is paid.

INCUMBENTS AND CURATES.—According to a Parliamentary paper just printed, the last diocesan returns show 7,779 resident incumbents, and 3,094 non-resident. There are 7,917 glebehouses, and 11,611 benefices. The number of assistant-curates to incumbents is 2,998, with stipends varying from £10 a year to £300. The largest number in one class (940) receive £100 and under £110.

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER has returned the following answer to an address from "a very large majority" of the archdeaconry of St. Alban's:—"Danbury Palace, May 28, 1850.—Dear Mr. Archdeacon,—I have received with the greatest satisfaction the declaration you have transmitted to me from so large a number of the clergy of the archdeaconry of St. Alban's; and I cordially agree in the sentiments therein expressed. Although legal respect is due to the judgment recently delivered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, it can have no other weight or authority with the ministers of Christ's holy sacraments, nor can it have any effect in contravening the articles and formularies of our Church, in which the doctrine we maintain is asserted in the most positive, clear, and emphatic language.—I remain, dear Mr. Archdeacon, your faithful friend and brother, G. ROCHESTER."

THE HIGH CHURCH MOVEMENT.—We understand that an influential meeting of clergy and laity will be held, before the close of the present month, in London, to pass resolutions with reference to the present alarming crisis of the Church of England. We hear that the most ample precautions have been taken to render the meeting at once moderate in its tone and decided in the claims which it is proposed to press.—*Guardian.*

THE UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF PRUSSIA AND THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—The correspondent of the Times writes from Berlin, on the 2nd inst., as follows:—"The annual conference of pastors or preachers of the Prussian Evangelical Church has just been held; it has voted an address of congratulation and support to the Bishop of Exeter for his conduct in the Gorham case, as they consider it a precedent deserving of imitation. It is singular that the party in the English Church most nearly approaching the German Evangelists, is that most strongly opposed to the right reverend prelate and his school of doctrine; but this anomaly may be, perhaps, explained by the admiration which the clergy of a Church bound hand and foot by the State, and subjected in everything to the orders of a lay minister of State feels for an instance in which a dignitary of the Church has exercised an independent authority. The address is an indirect protest against the power of any government in ecclesiastical matters, which the clergy in Prussia cannot openly attack; the indifference of the bulk of the citizens not only to the Church, but to nearly all religious doctrine, would afford them no support in such a conflict. Any imitator of the Bishop of Exeter in Prussia would have no legal means of opposing the Government; if he began a conflict he would be suspended, and if he persisted, arrested by order of the Minister of Public Worship. Whether the doctrine of baptism held by the German Protestant Church is the same as that laid down by the Bishop of Exeter, the assembled pastors have not perhaps minutely discussed."

THE VESTRY OF ST. PANCRAZ AND CHURCH-RATES.—A very large and influential meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras, with Mr. Fraser, churchwarden, in the chair, was held on Wednesday, to consider a resolution which had been given notice of by one of the vestry, Mr. Halton:—

That this vestry, regarding a church-rate as opposed in principle to justice and religion, as calculated to foment dissensions and ill-will amongst the people, and as totally unnecessary to increase the enormous wealth of the Established Church, is determined, by all legal means in its power, to resist the infliction upon this parish of so odious an impost.

Mr. Halton, in proposing the resolution, said, I wish it to be clearly understood that I am not actuated by an unworthy spirit of hostility to the Established

Church, seeing many things in that Church to admire. My chief object in asking this vestry to pledge itself to a determined opposition to the imposition of a church-rate is to calm the apprehension felt by many, that some such thing will shortly be attempted; and I cannot but share in the general alarm everywhere expressed, that this great parish may shortly be disturbed by this brand of discord. It is well known that there is a plan in contemplation for building thirty new churches in this parish: this the members of the Established Church propose to effect by their own resources. Several of the new edifices are already finished, others are in progress, but the resources which were calculated upon being exhausted, it is now seriously proposed that all who are willing to assist in their erection should voluntarily tax themselves for that purpose, in the ratio of 2d. in the pound upon their parochial ratings. This seems very plausible, and the question may be asked, "Have they not a right to tax themselves if they think proper to do so?" I grant it that they have; but there are one or two consequences most likely to result from these proceedings. The building of these new churches is but the forerunner of an attempt to divide the parish, and make each district a distinct parish in itself, with its vestry, churchwardens, &c., and each district church a parish church. The direct consequence of this would be, that the authorities of each separate parish will have the power of levying a rate upon the parishioners, according to the present state of the law, as laid down by Lord Denman, in defiance of the majority. It matters not though a thousand should declare against the rate on conscientious grounds, a minority, with the churchwardens, would be sufficient to establish a church-rate. Mr. Smithies ably supported the arguments of the previous speaker, impressing on the meeting the necessity of co-operation amongst themselves to defeat so daring a scheme as that of attempting to force the majority to yield to the minority. Messrs. Baker (churchwarden), Glover, Billet, Lewis, Prendergast, and others, spoke to the same effect, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

DOWNTON, WILTS.—ANOTHER INSTANCE OF THE TENDENCIES AND LIBERALITY OF PUSEYITE CLERGY.—Considerable excitement and indignation have been occasioned in this place by the refusal of the vicar of the parish, the Rev. R. Payne, to read the Burial Service over the body of Miss Stradling, daughter of Mr. W. Stradling, a respectable parishioner, on account of her being an unbaptized person. The body was carried to the churchyard last Wednesday morning, and deposited in silence in the grave, after which a religious service was conducted in Mr. Stradling's house, by the Rev. J. T. Collier, Baptist minister, and though the solemnity of the occasion was felt to be increased by the absence of the clergyman, and the non-performance of the customary rites of burial, this did not diminish the feeling of indignation at the insult offered, and the stigma intended to be affixed on the character of the deceased. While it is deeply to be regretted that any men should have it in their power to inflict such an outrage on the tender feelings and excited sensibility of a bereaved family, such instances of priestly bigotry and intolerance are, on public grounds, to be viewed with complacency rather than regret. They bring to light the iniquity of that system of priestcraft, of which they are only the symptoms; and by rousing and keeping alive a healthy public indignation, hasten the period when the axe shall be laid to the root of the tree, and leaves and branches, trunk and roots, be swept away in one complete and deserved ruin.—*From a Correspondent.*

LEARNED BIRDS.—A private exhibition of a family of goldfinches, cardinals, and other domestic birds, took place on Thursday, at No. 2, Baker-street, Portman-square, which promises to become extremely popular. Madlle Vandermarsch, the instructress of these feathered aspirants for publicity, has brought her teaching to a remarkable degree of perfection, and some of the results are really astonishing. The company present choose cards—put private marks upon sovereigns—whisper words to one another, and the like, when the birds in question, at the command of their mistress, hop out of the golden cages in which they are placed, and select the elucidations from a tray of tablets, with the exactness of wizards. How the little creatures have been taught to do all this we are at a loss to conceive; but they never make mistakes. On the contrary, they flip the cards from the pack with a certainty that provokes admiration. It is amusing to see them search for the proposed card; and watch the pertinacity with which they peck about the edges until they detect the one they seek for; and not less so the fluttering energy they expend while extracting it from the heap in which it lies buried. Madlle Vandermarsch, wand in hand, superintends the operations, but seems, nevertheless, to leave the birds entirely to themselves, and no conjuring was ever more accurate in its disclosures. The patience and ingenuity of this lady in thus establishing a species of intelligence in the branch of the creation that is not usually very ready to be taught, are forcibly exemplified in this exhibition.—*Examiner.*

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.—On Monday Mr. Ewart's bill, as amended by the committee, for enabling town councils to establish public libraries and museums, was printed. Since the bill was noticed in our columns, two clauses and a schedule have been added, one of which clauses is to the effect, that after the determination of burgesses against the adoption of this act, it is not to be proposed within one year. Admission to such libraries and museums is to be free of all charge. The act is to be called the Public Libraries Act, 1850.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

READING.—The annual services on behalf of the London Missionary Society were held on Sunday week at the three Congregational chapels of this town. The sermons were preached by the Revs. Dr. Tidman, W. Farebrother, and C. H. Gamble. On Monday evening, the public meeting took place in the New Hall. The Rev. W. Legg, B.A., presided, and the Revs. Dr. Archer, Gamble, Rowland, and Farebrother, made most interesting and appropriate speeches. The attendance was excellent, and the collection also.

HALESWORTH.—The Rev. Richard Henry Smith, jun., of Brading, Isle of Wight, has accepted the unanimous call from the Independent church and congregation at Halesworth, Suffolk, and enters on the duties of the pastorate the first Lord's-day in July.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Rev. R. A. Vaughan, B.A. (son of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan), has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the church worshipping in Ebenezer Chapel, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.

THE REV. J. CHISMAN BRADLEY, late of Ledbury, Herefordshire, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the church assembling in the Congregational Chapel, Stockton-on-Tees, to become their pastor, and entered upon his stated ministry on Sunday last, the 9th inst.

On Tuesday, the 4th of June, Mr. John Russell Goulty, B.A., and Mr. John Duncan, M.A., of University and Coward Colleges, successfully passed the examination for Dr. Williams's scholarship, tenable for two years, two of which scholarships being then vacant. Mr. Langley, M.A., of Cheshunt College, also obtained a scholarship tenable for one year.

MR. R. BRINDLEY, of Highbury College, London, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Congregational church assembling in New Conduit-street, Lynn Regis, Norfolk. The church have unanimously consented to wait till Mr. Brindley has terminated another session at college.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MR. ROGERS, THE PORT.—It is with great regret we have heard that Mr. Samuel Rogers met with a very severe accident on Thursday night, on his return home from dining with a friend. Mr. Rogers was knocked down by a cab in crossing the street, and has ever since continued in such danger as to cause very serious alarm to his numerous friends.

THE TIMES LIFE ASSURANCE AND GUARANTEE COMPANY.—The first annual general meeting of this company was held at their offices, 32, Ludgate-hill, on Friday last. James Wyld, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The Chairman stated that the policies completed and paid upon up to the 29th May last, were 217; aggregate amount, £83,222; annual income, £1,180 11s. 7d. The proposals accepted, the premiums of which have not yet been paid, are 62; aggregate amount, £11,150; annual income, £201 10s. 8d. Proposals not completed, but under the consideration of the Direction, 46; aggregate amount, £9,425; annual income, £188 18s. 6d. The proposals declined are 67; aggregate amount, £29,720; annual income, £647 4s. 7d. The Direction had refused many policies lest they might incur undue responsibility; as it was they had not incurred a single loss. Mr. H. B. Sheridan, the manager, then read the Report of the Directors, which was, in substance, as follows:—"The business operations had extended over a period of eleven months; their primary object, as yet, had been the establishment of efficient agencies in various parts of the country, and in the appointment of suitable medical referees. Three hundred persons had been thus appointed, and the directors intended to add to that number. The directors decided on not taking business during the cholera visitation; and, therefore, allowing only three months for that period, the actual business of the Company had only extended over nine months. The Report then proceeded to set forth the financial statement which we have given above. The average amount of each policy did not exceed £350; the directors felt that they need not point out the advantages of spreading the insurances over so large a surface. The directors congratulated the meeting on the success of the Guarantee department of their business, and expressed their sincere gratification at the confidence felt by the leading railways, bankers, and mercantile establishments in the guarantee policies of the Company. The system of applying mutuality to guarantee, first introduced to the public by this Company, had been attended with marked success; it made the guarantee premiums an investment, instead of a tax, on the labour and honesty of individuals; and the chances of dishonesty were materially lessened. Urging the shareholders to exert themselves to promote the extension of their institution, the Report concludes by recommending that interest, at the rate of 4 per cent., should be paid upon the subscribed capital. The Report having been adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year elected, the meeting separated, after a cordial vote of thanks to the late officers and the Chairman.

ROYAL VISIT TO YORK.—The proposed banquet by the Mayors of England to the Lord Mayor of London and the Commissioners of the National Exposition, is fixed to take place at the Guildhall, York, in the first week in August next. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, it is said, has accepted the invitation sent by the Lord Mayor of York, and will be present.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I have been hoping for some time past to see an announcement in your journal, that a new religious magazine was about to be published, which would be likely to command the confidence of the friends of the Anti-state-church movement. Since the defection of the editor of the *Christian Witness*—which, according to his own statement, took place about two years ago—we have had no professedly religious magazine, in connexion with any denomination, which accords to us the least sympathy, or yields to the Association the smallest measure of support. The secession of Dr. Campbell is an event not for a moment to be regretted; and, for my own part, I have a firm conviction that it will, to the very small extent, at least, of his remaining influence, advance rather than retard the movement. But is there no one, may I ask, who can be found worthy and competent to fill the important position which many trusted Dr. Campbell would have been able to occupy? Does Dr. Campbell and his magazine fill such a large sphere that there is not room for any other cheap monthly journal to find standing-place and circulation? Why, Sir, if I have heard correctly, the decrease which has taken place in the circulation of the *Christian Witness* and the *Evangelical Magazine*—the former in particular—during the last twelvemonths, would be more than sufficient to make the experiment of a new journal a safe and profitable one to any man with the enterprise and capital requisite to give such a journal a fair start amongst its competitors. The decrease in the circulation of the *Christian Witness* since 1847 has been nearly 50 per cent, its "guaranteed circulation" in the month of May in that year being upwards of 30,000, and its circulation at the present time being something less than 17,000. The same may be said in regard to the advertisements of that journal, which have been getting "small by degrees and beautifully less." For instance, in January 1847 it had forty-eight pages; January 1849, twenty-two pages with some leaves; in January 1850, nineteen pages. In June 1847 it had twenty-four pages of advertisements, with numerous leaves; in June 1849, fourteen pages; and in June 1850, thirteen pages—a decrease of nearly one-half in the three years. I may mention, that I have selected the months of January and June in each year, because I understand that they are the most favourable for the monthly journals. The fact is, Sir, that the *Witness* is going down. It has not met the demand of the times. Its former supporters are falling off from it because its editor has practically abjured his principles on a question the most vitally affecting our religion as Christians and our interests as Dissenters. By far the majority of those who continue to take it in do so only in consideration of the object to which the profits are devoted; and, in some cases, to my knowledge so little are its contents cared for that its pages are never out. I do not, however, urge that we should wage any warfare either with the *Witness*, or its sapient editor—but they cannot have our support. They may be doing good in their way, but not the good that we most earnestly wish or care for. Let us, therefore, leave them alone; or, if they should attempt to cross our path and interfere with our plans and purposes, send them shortly about their chosen work.

There can be no question, Sir, I think, concerning the desirableness of having such a journal as I have alluded to. It would circulate amongst many that our best newspapers seldom reach—I mean the persons of very moderate means in the middle and working classes; and it would, perhaps, pioneer the way amongst them for the weekly advocate of the same principles. More attractive, also, in many respects than any newspaper can be, it would be read by the "better half" of mankind—the ladies—who scarcely ever, I am sorry to say, are found reading our newspapers: "they are too political, and too dry." Essentially a religious journal, it would seek, by every available means, to elevate the standard of piety in our churches; to confirm the wavering in the great principles of truth and righteousness; and to rally round our cause all who, from a morbid pietism, have hitherto held aloof from it, under the singular infatuation that it has to do with only a political question, and that for Christians to meddle with politics is to endanger their spirituality. The kind of spirituality alluded to, it might indeed endanger, by giving to their minds a stronger and more manly tone, and teaching them that the glory of the Supreme sought in removing the shackles by which his church is held in bondage to the world here, truth fettered, and error paid and held at premium by the State, is a higher aim for a servant of the Head of the Church, than the cultivation of a "personal spirituality," of which fear and laziness are the greatest elements. Besides these, Sir, holding the opinion that politics are and must be a part of every Christian's religious life, such a magazine as I should wish to see, and which I think we might have, by setting to work for the first materials, would take a high position in relation to the many political and social questions by which we are now agitated, seeking justice for all, favour for none, and repudiating alike class interests and class privileges both in the Church and out of it. It would, therefore, cordially sympathize with every wise effort made to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, whether by the restoration to them of their political rights as men, the removal of taxation, or any other means. It would look at the half of our present fiscal burdens as in themselves unjust and unchristian, and in their workings injurious alike to society and religion everywhere. In short, it would be a thoroughly CHRISTIAN journal. Now-a-days, as was predicted, there are many calling themselves by Christ's name, but are only "wolves in sheep's clothing." Let the Christian world "beware of them."

Now, Sir, is there no one who can be found to start such a publication as I have pictured out? Surely there are men of enterprise and talent connected with the Anti-state-church Association, who could conduct and sustain a dozen such, if need be. That we ought to have, and that we need one, no person, I think, will dispute. The Association needs it, and those out of the Association need it more. For the reasons which I have mentioned above, and for others which will readily occur to your readers, there can be little doubt that it would be at least a safe speculation, and I think a paying one. If this consideration should induce no one to embark in the enterprise, let it at all events be remembered that, while we are "sleeping" the enemy is

"sowing tares," which may be found difficult another day to root out.

I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,
London, June 8, 1850.

ALFRED.

RAJAH BROOKE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The subjoined petition, signed by upwards of three hundred signatures, was sent to Mr. Cobden:—

"The humble petition of the undersigned
"Sheweth,—That your petitioners have read with horror the accounts of the acts of the so-called Rajah Brooke.

"That your petitioners feel that such acts are a disgrace to Britain, a stain on civilization, a violation of justice, and in direct opposition to the laws of this country.

"That your petitioners therefore pray your honourable House to institute a searching inquiry into the conduct of the so-called Rajah Brooke, with the view of removing, by a just punishment of him for his cruelties, the stain which his conduct, if allowed to pass without punishment, stamps on the British character.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound," &c.

If the publication of this petition may be useful in inducing others to follow the example, and thus wash their hands of the blood of those slain by Brooke, it will not be in vain.

June 11, 1850.

Yours truly,
JOHN EPPS.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

A report has been presented to the Commission for promoting Prince Albert's Show of Industry, by the committee on all matters relating to the construction of the place of exhibition. It acknowledges that a vast amount of thought and elaboration has been brought to bear on the subject, but no single plan is so accordant with the peculiar objects in view, either in the principle or detail of its arrangement, as to warrant a recommendation for its adoption. Two hundred and forty-five designs have been presented; and among the sixty or seventy names who are tabulated as entitled to honourable and favourable mention, are nearly thirty foreigners, including M. J. P. Clusenaar, of Brussels, architect to the King of the Belgians, M. H. Conrad, chief engineer at the Hague, and M. Laves, architect of the King of Hanover. A still more select list of eighteen names, who are recommended as entitled to "further higher honorary distinctions," is composed almost entirely of foreign names; Mr. Bellamy, of Bedford-square, Mr. Bertram, of Reading, and Messrs. Turner, of Dublin, being the only British names. The report calls especial attention to the designs of M. Hector Horeau, of Paris, and the Messrs. Turner, of Dublin, as "evinced most daring and ingenious disposition and construction." Assisted by the designs, both by the defects of the least successful, and by the valuable conceptions of the more able and practicable, the committee have framed a new sort of specification-plan as a guide in the further efforts at design. The main features required are, that all internal walls are done away with, and the whole construction, except a dome, supported by cast-iron columns. At a main entrance, the goods will be received and wheeled on a temporary tramroad to a turn-table underneath a central dome, and thence they will be taken down the traversing galleries on either side. A feature of this arrangement is, that the building may be indefinitely extended if the calculations as to space required have been made in deficiency. Centralization of business and inspection, and grandeur of vista, will be insured; and "some striking feature to exemplify the science of construction in this country" will be secured in a dome of light sheet iron, two hundred feet in diameter, lighted mainly from a great glazed circle of light in its centre. In reference to this dome, the *Builder* says:—"The construction of this dome, 200 feet in diameter, though of light sheet iron, will be no joke. We may remind the reader that it will be double the size of our St. Paul's dome, which is about 112 feet in diameter. The dome of St. Peter's, at Rome, is 139 feet in diameter, and that of the Pantheon 142 feet. The central hall will be a polygon of sixteen sides, four of which will open into gardens reserved around it. Its main walls will be of brick, and about sixty feet high.

Nearly 100 designs for the medals have been sent to the Royal Commission in competition, which will be forthwith arranged for public exhibition in the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi.

THE RECENT DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.—At the anniversary of the Royal Geographical Society on Friday, Captain Smyth, R.N., F.R.S., in the chair, a letter was read to Alderman Challis and the Rev. Dr. Tidman, as representatives of the London Missionary Society, informing them that the council of the society had, in consideration of the services of the Rev. David Livingstone, of South Africa, in successfully conducting the expedition of Messrs. Oswell and Murray to the Great Lake of Ngami, directed that twenty-five guineas, the remaining portion of the royal premium "for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery," should be presented to Mr. Livingstone, together with a letter signifying to him the high opinion entertained by the society of his exertions.

JOSEPH ADY.—On Friday night Joseph Ady was captured by the police, and lodged in Giltspur Street Prison, on a charge of defrauding the Post Office, by sending 1,400 unpaid letters, which were returned.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

PROPOSED AUGMENTATION OF THE SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.—A bill was brought forward by the Minister of Finance, early last week, in the Legislative Assembly, for increasing the salary of the President from 1,200,000f. to three millions. The Government proposed to refer this bill to the committee for supplementary credits; but the Assembly decided, by a large majority, in favour of a special commission. The President and his Ministers have, it is stated, staked their political existence upon the success of this bill. Both announce, that they will have the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill, or resign. The members of the Assembly in their bureaux, however, have, by a vote of 305 against 226, condemned the measure, and have also chosen a hostile Committee of Reference, five only out of fifteen being decidedly favourable to the Government project. Of the ten opponents, three are willing to enter into compromise, and, with the five, they would give a bare majority; but, as the Government will accept of no compromise, to speculate upon a transaction is useless. The majority in the Assembly are much divided on the subject. Two hundred Legitimists are reported to be determined to reject the proposal of augmentation, but willing to pay the actual debts of Louis Napoleon—a proposal which he spurns; and, although the Orleansists affect to be in favour of the measure, yet it is not doubted that many among them would gladly see it fail.

The Government has met with another serious check. The Assembly has determined that the 8th article of the Transportation Bill shall be retained. The object of this article is to declare that the measure is not of a retro-active character, and is not to be applied to those who were condemned by the High Courts of Bourges and Versailles. The following was the result of the division:—For the maintenance of the 8th article, 329; Against it, 313: Majority against Ministers, 16.

The bill for the suppression of clubs for another year was voted by the Legislative Assembly on Thursday, by a majority of 468 to 191.

The Committee of Parliamentary Initiative has resolved to take into consideration the proposition of General de Grammont for transferring the seat of Government from Paris, by a majority of 12 to 11.

M. THIERS is about to pay a visit to London. Every member of the family of the ex-King, Louis Philippe, with the exception of the Duchess of Orleans, is anxious for a reconciliation with the elder branch. The Duchess's opposition is founded on conscientious scruples. She believes that by signing a convention or compact she would inflict a serious injury on the future prospects of her son. It is hoped that M. Thiers' influence with the Duchess will enable him to overcome her scruples. —*Times*.—Count de Montalivet, and MM. Vernet and Delessert, we are told, have already set out for the same destination, the object being to hold a conference with the Orleans family touching political matters. —*Standard*.

M. EMILE GIRARDIN was tried on Wednesday for having circulated a petition against the Electoral Bill without the printer's name being attached to it. He was acquitted; but M. Plow, the printer, was condemned to pay 3,000 francs and costs.

By a decree of the Commander of the fifth and sixth military divisions, the publication and sale of the *Mystères du Peuple*, by Eugene Sue, is forbidden in the departments of the Rhone, Ain, Isere, Loire, and Drome. The translations have also been seized in Germany.

The Prefect of the Haute Vienna has published a decree prohibiting the reading aloud of newspapers in manufactories throughout the department.

The director of the *Evénement*, who was charged with publishing a seditious libel, was acquitted on Saturday by the jury of the Assize Court of the Seine.

ITALY.

SICILY.—The last remaining shadow of the Neapolitan constitution has disappeared. The word "constitution" no longer heads the official journal. On the 28th of the present month, it is generally supposed that a decree will appear abolishing, *de ure*, a form of government which, in 1848, his Majesty Ferdinand II. swore, before his God and his people, to observe and protect!

ROME.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Rome says, that the brigands in the Papal States are variously estimated at from four or five hundred to as many thousand men. "It is, perhaps, in consequence of this alarming state of the country that an image of the Madonna, at Rimini, has lately performed the miracle of weeping, and opening and shutting its eyes—a fact stated to be confirmed by such respectable witnesses that his Holiness has given orders for the necessary *procès verbal* to be drawn up!"

PIEDMONT.—The *Risorgimento* of Turin, of the 3rd, announces that Monsignor Franzoni, Archbishop of that city, was set at liberty on the preceding day, the period of his imprisonment having expired.

GERMANY.

THE SAXON CHAMBERS were suddenly dissolved on the 1st instant, to evade a coming discussion in the Second Chamber, on an address to the Government, expressing dissatisfaction with its course on the German question, especially its definitive withdrawal from the Prussian Bund on the 25th of May. The Second Chamber separated in silence—pointedly withholding the usual cheers for the King.

For the same reason, to evade a motion on the German question by M. Mohl, the Wurtemberg Diet was peremptorily prorogued on the 4th inst. to the 26th inst., with a probability of immediate dissolution.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA is recovering from his wound, notwithstanding a supervening attack of gout in his foot.

MEASURES AGAINST THE PRESS IN PRUSSIA.—The expected decree regulating the press had appeared. It contained fourteen articles or paragraphs, supplying the provisions supposed to be deficient in the law of last year. The chief points are the restoration of the system of caution money, varying in amount, according to the frequency of publishing, and the importance of the locality where the journal appears. Non-political papers are exempted, and dangerous and hostile journals are deprived of the privilege of transmission by the post-office. The introduction of journals from other countries may be prohibited by the Minister of the Interior. The most important provision states, that certain offences against the articles of the decree are not to be tried by a jury, but according to the old system.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia and the Prince of Prussia have met at Warsaw, and held a political conference. On the 1st instant the Prince of Prussia left Warsaw for St. Petersburg, on a visit to the Empress. The German papers have reports of a revolutionary agitation in St. Petersburg and Moscow, in the upper schools and among the students, chiefly arising out of a recent decree prohibiting the Poles from entering the high schools there and at Dorpat.

AMERICA.

DEFEAT OF THE CUBAN PIRATICAL EXPEDITION.

By two arrivals from the United States we have important intelligence respecting the expedition which sailed from New Orleans under the command of General Lopez, to create a revolution in Cuba.

Accounts from New York, of the 25th May, state that the "Ohio" had arrived direct from Havannah, with reports that General Lopez had landed at Cardenas with 500 troops, and taken that town. The garrison of sixty soldiers made some resistance, and three of them were killed, before the place surrendered to the invaders. Additional troops were expected to land and join Lopez. The Captain-General of Cuba had declared the island in a state of siege and blockade; had called out the militia in every direction, and marched 2,000 troops on Cardenas. Havannah itself was placed under martial law.

Accounts from New York to the 28th of May announce the result of the invasion. All the foreigners at Havannah, except the Americans, offered their services against the invaders. The Governor of Cardenas, who was captured by Lopez, had returned to Cardenas. Lopez had possession of Cardenas sixteen hours. When the troops arrived from Mantanzas the fighting commenced. The invaders lost 30, killed and wounded, and the Spanish from 90 to 150. The invaders continued fighting and retreating until they reached the steamer "Creole," when they sailed, closely pursued by the steamer "Pizarro." They, however, succeeded in effecting their escape, and landing at Key West, Charleston. Advice from Savannah, dated May 26th, state:—"Much excitement was produced here last night by the arrest of General Lopez by the United States marshal, under orders from the President of the United States. His aide-de-camp, Major Sanchez Esnaga, was also taken into custody. They were carried before Judge Nichols, of the District Court. The court-room was densely crowded. No evidence being adduced to justify commitment, the parties were discharged at about a quarter past 11 o'clock last night, amidst cheering among the spectators. General Lopez was conducted to his lodgings at the City Hotel by a large escort of citizens."

CALIFORNIA.—The steam-ship "Crescent City" had arrived at New York, with advices from Chagres to the 15th, and from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 18th ult. She brought 200,000 dollars in specie on passengers' account from the former port, and advices from California to the 21st of April. The news from San Francisco and the mines is of considerable interest. A meeting of merchants had been held for regulating the price of gold-dust, raising its value from 16 to 17 dollars, and placing it in circulation as a regular currency. The proposal was not received with favour. It was decided to reject the Californian coins and quicksilver gold in trade. The mines continue to be abundantly productive. Business is still dull, though the prospects for the spring and summer trade were considered good. A party of explorers, in search of a harbour in the newly-discovered Trinidad Bay, met with a fatal disaster about the last of March, five of them having been drowned in the surf whilst attempting to land in a boat.

CANADA.—The Canada House of Assembly was engaged, on the 29th of May, in discussing propositions for making the Legislative Council elect all Government officials, and addressing the Queen to pay the Governor's salary out of the Imperial Treasury, and for reducing the expenses of the civil law. The address in answer from the throne was carried in the Assembly by a vote of 44 to 18. The principal topics argued were annexation and the election institution. Her Majesty's schooner "Bermuda" has captured and taken into Port Royal a Brazilian slaver with 250 slaves.

BRAZIL.

The accounts from Rio confirm the statements

concerning the terrible ravages of the yellow fever in that city. Vessels had arrived at Rio, direct from Europe, with cases of fever on board that had broken out at sea, showing that the epidemic was not confined to the shores and harbours of South America. The average number of deaths was about 250 a day. The epidemic had spread to all the neighbouring towns on the shores of the harbour, and even to the town of Petropolis, forty miles from Rio, and between 2,000 and 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF POSTAGE commenced throughout Austria on the 1st instant. It is founded on the system at present in vogue in England, with the exception that all letters for the interior must be paid in advance. Stamps of different value, according to the distance, are also brought into use. The mercantile community is discontented with this new arrangement, and it is feared that much confusion will arise with the stamps.—*Vienna Correspondent of the Daily News.*

Kossuth's CHILDREN left Pesth, by steamer, on the 26th of May, for Kutayah, in Asia Minor, where their parents are. They were accompanied to the quay by a crowd of persons, who bade them farewell in the most touching manner.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes:—"We have new religions about once a month. There were almost riots last year round the house of a wonderful child who wrought miracles. Herb-doctors advertise that the moon is in the favourable quarter for swallowing their compounds. Dream-books sell well. Old women are frequently taken up for fortune-telling with cards. The papers described, only a few days since, a man who has made a handsome fortune as a consulting conjuror, without once falling into the hands of the police, which speaks volumes for his tact; but he saw none but 'respectable and educated' people! If details could be gone into, some strange facts of this kind could be catalogued against the 'city of intelligence.'"

Cases of madness are unusually frequent at Vienna just now; indeed, insanity seems to have assumed the character of an epidemic. No fewer than thirteen persons were carried into lunatic asylums in one day last week, from Vienna alone. This strange occurrence has drawn to Vienna several foreign medical men of ability, desirous of investigating its cause.—*Vienna Letter.*

Dr. Gutlaff, the Chinese missionary, is at Berlin, where he has had several audiences with the minister of commerce, for the purpose of affording information on the state of China, and the commercial relations of Germany, especially Prussia, with the Celestial Empire.

The Emperor of Austria had a narrow escape from death during his stay at Trieste. In the evolutions of the fleet a shotted gun went off by accident. The ball passed close to the Emperor, who observed, "It whistles merrily."

It is proposed to confer on the King of Naples the title of "Most Religious King," on account of his devotion to the Holy See.

The *Observer* of Rome says, that crowds of people are flocking, night and day, to see a miraculous picture of the Virgin, which is continually winking. "The satellites of Mazzini and Protestantism are furious" at not being able to deny the reality of the prodigy.

Twelve hundred dollars have been contributed in this city for the benefit of Dr. Dick, the Christian philosopher. The Messrs. Biddle, publishers, of this city, have sold 141 copies of Dr. Dick's works, on the price of which they transmit to the author two dollars for every copy sold.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

It is announced that Abdel Kader is dangerously ill at the Chateau d'Amboise, where he is detained a prisoner.

The Queen of Spain has written an autograph letter to the ex-King of the French, earnestly inviting him to try a change of air in Spain, and to choose for his residence Valencia, or any other place of which the climate may be considered beneficial for his health.

THE "KNOCKINGS" at Stratford, United States, of which American and English papers have contained accounts, have for the time ceased. A sceptical journalist, announcing the fact, adds rather significantly, that "the Rev. Dr. Phelps, who keeps the house, has gone to Philadelphia for a few days on business."

A letter from Kingston dated May 8th says:—"A meeting, consisting chiefly of emancipated labourers, was held an evening or two ago, convened by Mr. G. W. Alexander, of the Anti-Slavery Society. Several extracts from a paper published by Mr. Thomas Carlyle, in *Fraser's Magazine*, created much mirth among the black audience, and the hearty laughter at the absurdities it contained put all serious contradiction out of the question."

THE LIVERPOOL TAILORS.—The operative tailors of Liverpool have in contemplation the formation of an "institute, having for its object the elevation of the moral, intellectual, and social condition of the journeymen tailors; and also to embrace any other advantages which may from time to time be found desirable." In addition to rooms for trade purposes, the institute is to have a reading-room and library. Lectures on interesting subjects are to be delivered, and rational amusements provided for every season of the year.

IRELAND.

SIR RICHARD O'DONNELL, BART., has 400 acres of flax growing on his estate in the county of Mayo. It will be a most productive crop, and yield employment to a vast number.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN IRELAND.—The provincial accounts are of the most encouraging kind, with the sole exception of wheat, which does not yet bear an appearance which would indicate a productive yield. The Londonderry report states that the early potatoes are more advanced than usual—that there has been no failure in the seed, and that there is no symptom of disease. The *Cork Examiner* estimates the potato crop in the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, as equal in extent to any planted during the last ten years.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—The *Nation* contains a very nervous appeal to the country on behalf of Mr. W. Smith O'Brien, who is stated to be subjected to such severe treatment in the penal settlement of Maria Island, that both his reason and his life are in imminent danger. The article is headed, "The Murder of Smith O'Brien," and purports to be written on private information.

THE "GODLESS COLLEGES."—The *Freeman's Journal* says that the Roman Catholic Primate has recently received a decisive letter from Rome, declaring that Roman Catholic clergymen cannot hold office in, or otherwise be instrumental in advancing the project of, the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, and that the Roman Catholic laity are prohibited from sending their youth to those colleges for education.

POOR LAW RELIEF.—According to a Parliamentary paper, just printed, there were on the 28th of February as many as 384,848 persons in Ireland receiving poor-law relief—comprising 239,682 in workhouses, and 145,166 out of workhouses.

POPULATION AND MARRIAGES IN IRELAND.—In referring to the probable results of the decennial census, to be taken next year, the *Dublin Evening Post* calculates that there must have been a decrease of population since 1841, in deaths and by emigration to America and to Great Britain, of at least three millions. That journal proceeds to remark:—

There is a *chasm* in the producing classes. The ordinary number of children are not born in Ireland, and marriages have been diminished even in a ratio that one could hardly have anticipated. We have spoken to several Catholic clergymen from different parts of the country, and they all concur in the statement, that there have been few marriages or births for the last four years. We inquired how this surcease of matrimony in Ireland affected the general morality of the humbler classes. Our answer was, almost universally, *not at all!* There are, perhaps, we are told, fewer offences of the kind to which we allude than at any former period. We confess we felt a pride in listening to these statements.

VICISSITUDE OF FORTUNE.—Every one who has passed through St. Paul's Churchyard to Cheapside on a rainy day, when birch brooms are very much in requisition, must have noticed the well-known Hindoo crossing-sweeper, who has for years past regularly stationed himself at the north-east angle of the Cathedral. A few days ago, he was at his post as usual, when the attention of the Nepalese Ambassador, who was passing at the time, was attracted towards him. His Excellency ordered the carriage to stop, and entered into conversation with him, the result of which was, that he threw his broom with desperate eagerness over the railings of the burial-ground, and then scrambled into the carriage, and took his seat by the side of his Excellency, who immediately drove off with his singularly-acquired companion. We understand that our ex-crossing-sweeper is engaged during his Excellency's stay in this country, which will probably be about two months, to act as interpreter to him and his suite. He now appears in the carriage of his Excellency every morning, arrayed in a new and superb Hindoo costume, and is not too proud to recognise his old acquaintances and friends of the broom.

According to the *Stamford Mercury*, Mr. Under-sheriff Wire "distinctly disavows any sanction of rumours as to his being a candidate for Finsbury, or any other place than Boston; where he will be at his post at the next election, whenever that may take place."

THE FLOATING OF THE THIRD TUBE OF THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE was accomplished on Monday week, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of a numerous body of spectators. The time occupied in the operation, from the time the signal was given by Captain Claxton to the time when the tube was deposited between the piers, was exactly one hour and a half, being a much less period of time than was occupied in floating the tubes now in their places. It is also worthy of remark (and shows that experience in this, as in all other matters, is useful) that this is the first tube that has been floated on the day appointed, the two first having been attended with delays and difficulties which did not at all interpose in the present instance.

ANNUAL VISIT OF CHARITY CHILDREN TO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—On Thursday the charity children from the schools within the bills of mortality, to the number of about 5,000, preceded by their clergy and parochial authorities, assembled at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, to hear the sermon appointed for the occasion before his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Westminster, the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other civic authorities. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.

The meeting of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, in St. Martin's Hall, on Thursday, was distinguished by the chairmanship of Lord John Russell, and the attendance of many of the aristocracy who take an interest in the efforts to raise the condition of the artisan—the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Harrowby, Earl Waldegrave, Viscount Ebrington, Lord Ashley, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Sir Henry Verney, and Mr. Pusey. But the interest of the proceedings was quenched, and the meeting itself nearly broken up, by the turbulent proceedings of some persons who attempted without right to address the meeting, and give it a complexion not desired by its promoters. When the resolution to adopt the Report was put by Lord John Russell, Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds demanded audience, amidst great clamour from a knot of supporters, and pushing forward towards Lord John Russell, handed him his card. Lord Ashley started up on the point of order: this was the meeting of a private society, and he wished to know if the interrupter and his supporters were members of the society? Mr. Reynolds drew forth a green silk purse, and proffered thence a guinea subscription of membership, which the Secretary refused. A Mr. Beacon, in the body of the meeting, claimed to speak; but, on the objection of Mr. Labouchere, Lord John Russell rejected his claim.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL: A person who is not a member of the society cannot address the meeting on this occasion, and I therefore cannot allow you to go on, according to the rules of the meeting.

Mr. REYNOLDS: Am I to be put down in this manner? It is a mere attempt on your part to put me down. I offered a guinea to become a member of this society. I assure you that I am going to speak in the most deferential manner.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL: I don't think it would be in order that persons who are not members should address the meeting at present. If they become members, at any future meeting they can speak. I am now going to put the motion. [Hisses from the lower end of the hall, and cries of "Leave the room!"]

The Report was approved. Lord Ashley then tried to address the meeting; but Mr. Reynolds and his party created a din which effectively drowned his voice. A cry of "Police!" being raised, Mr. Reynolds left his place, and made another effort to get the Chairman's permission to speak. The reports say:—

Strutting quickly up in front of the platform till he approached close to the chair, he exclaimed to Lord John Russell, who was also on his legs, "I appeal to your lordship if the working classes are to be insulted in this manner by introducing the police?" [Shouts and cries of "Shame!"] The Earl of Harrowby and several other gentlemen in the front row of the platform seats, whose feet had been molested by Mr. Reynolds's advance, rose up: the noble earl, getting between Lord John Russell and Mr. Reynolds, said to the latter, "Go back, sir; you have no business here." Mr. Reynolds, still pressing on and forcing his way towards the chair, and across Lord Harrowby, in a very turbulent manner, the earl placed his hands on his breast and shoulder and shoved him back with right good will; whereupon Mr. Reynolds retreated to his chair and sat down, and, after several feeble attempts to disturb the meeting, left the hall, accompanied by his single ally on the platform. The incident created considerable confusion, and cries of various kinds arose, in which "Bravo, Lord Harrowby!" and "Well done, Lord!" largely predominated.

Lord John Russell, very calmly, put it to the meeting, "Are the proceedings to go on, or not?" The affirmative being answered by acclamation, he decided—"Lord Ashley will move the next resolution to the meeting." Lord Ashley rose to the summons; but the uproar was so stubborn, that he feared the little good humour among them would be soon evaporated if he went on; so he would "give up all he intended to say, and merely address himself to the terms of the resolution." When the programme of speakers had been exhausted, Lord John Russell waived the strict rule of meetings, and allowed Mr. Beacon to speak. Mr. Beacon descanted on the game-laws, &c. When Lord John Russell was about, with a smile, to stop him, he flew back to the subject; uttered a general approval of the society and the resolutions; and, amidst laughter, exhorted Lord John to "be honest," tell the country what the real evils of the country are, and "come out, as he did in '21 for the borough of East Retford." In conclusion, Lord John Russell said, he thought his time could not be better employed than in attending on such an occasion.

DARING OUTRAGE.—On Wednesday morning last, the house of Mrs. Harriet Stoner, of Birdford, Sussex, was entered and robbed by six young men, all of whom were masked, and all, except one, disguised with shirts over their ordinary clothing. Two of the villains seized Mrs. Stoner, and held her down in the passage, each of them presenting a pistol at her head, with terrible imprecations, threatening her life unless she surrendered her money. She gave them her pocket, in which were two canvass bags, containing about £12 in gold and silver; and they immediately made off. One of them had on a dark round frock; another, a pair of dirty coloured trousers; and during the scene of violence the mask fell off one of them, who was then seen to be of sallow complexion, and appeared to be about 28 years of age. A reward has been offered for the discovery of the robbers.

A Malta correspondent states that Mrs. More O'Ferrall was about to leave the island and to return to England.

MR. COBDEN AND MR. E. GARBETT.

The following correspondence appears in the Times of Monday:—

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—I shall be obliged by your publishing the following letters. Public men are liable, on public grounds, to be led into a correspondence with persons of infamous character, and such is my present case. One of the most artful devices by which such characters endeavour to escape public exposure is by trying to fasten upon their correspondents the odium of a previous acquaintance. I need hardly add that the stories in the accompanying letter are all pure inventions, and that I am prepared to answer the queries in my own letter in the affirmative; and

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD COBDEN.

103, Westbourne-terrace, June 8.

MR. COBDEN TO MR. GARBETT.

103, Westbourne-terrace, June 3.

SIR,—Before I notice your allegations in defence of the character of your friend Captain Aaron Smith, I must request an answer to the following questions:—

1. Are you the Edmund Garbett (formerly of Wellington, Shropshire), who was last year struck off the rolls for having been implicated in a case of perjury in an affidavit of costs?

2. Are you the Edmund Garbett who, in May, 1847, was convicted of forgery at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to transportation, but was set at liberty on a technical point of law reserved for the decision of the judges?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD COBDEN.

Mr. E. Garbett.

MR. GARBETT TO MR. COBDEN.

Hatten-hall, near Market Drayton, June 7.

SIR,—Yours of the 3rd has been forwarded to me here. In your last you pledged yourself, if I proved your statements to be untrue, you would render my friend Captain Aaron Smith justice in your place in Parliament.

After five days' consideration, you try to shelter yourself under a paltry subterfuge. Your conduct shows you to be one of that class who are comprehended in the very significant word of two syllables yelet "humbug." First of all, you make a deliberate assertion in your place in Parliament, alleging that a man who is far more respectable than ever Richard Cobden can become is "an atrocious pirate." When called upon for an explanation, you have the modesty to ask for a reference as to character. When assailed on the ground of sheltering yourself under the privileges of Parliament, you say you will do justice to an injured man if convinced of his innocence. When furnished with facts and dates, you pen an insulting note as to my character and conduct.

Ask yourself a question. Does not the "galled jade," Richard Cobden, wince?

I am that person who in 1844-1845 was your correspondent of the Corn-Law League. I am that person who, two years ago, at your request, went to Stockport to vote for your friend Francis Duckinfield Palmer Astley; and now, in return, let me ask you,

Are you the Richard Cobden whose bills in 1845 were offered me under the firm of Cobden Brothers, for discount at 40 per cent.?

Are you the same person who availed himself of the shelter of Parliament to attack a man behind his back, who afterwards was furnished with data to enable him to ascertain whether or not those attacks are groundless, and who now endeavours to shelter himself under a paltry quibble?

I await your answer.

Your obedient servant,

E. GARBETT.

Mr. Richard Cobden.

DIABOLICAL MISCHIEF.—An almost incredible act of villany was perpetrated on Saturday at North Pool Mine, Redruth, which, had the objects of the criminals been fully attained, would have caused serious destruction of property and life. It seems that after all the underground men had come up on Saturday evening from their labour, some villains, bent on the vilest mischief, must have gone down the footway shaft unobserved, and deposited parcels of greased hemp, tow, and other ignitable matters in sundry places about twelve fathoms below the surface, and set them on fire. The consequence was, that the whole shaft timberwork to that depth spread into a general blaze, burning upwards, and causing great alarm to the surrounding neighbourhood, as no one could account for it. It was in some degree consolatory to know that, being Saturday evening, there was no probability of any loss of life or limb to persons in the mine, as no labourers need be at that hour that day below. But, on further search, it was found that the wretches had filled the keyhole of the powder-house door quite full with lucifer matches, which were partly consumed, but no further result happily ensued, as there was no danger to be expected unless the woodwork had caught fire, and communicated with the interior, in which case the powder, probably a ton, or a ton and a half, must have exploded, and ruin ensued to every building around. Suspicion attaches to some evil disposed individuals, who are closely watched, and it is to be hoped that the miscreants will have their guilt brought home to them, and punished as it deserves.—*Cornwall Gazette.*

In the House of Lords, a few nights since, Lord Brougham said he remembered a case wherein Lord Eldon referred it in succession to the three chief courts below to decide what a particular document was. "The Court of King's Bench decided that it was a lease in fee; the Common Pleas, that it was a lease in tail; the Exchequer, that it was a lease for years; whereupon Lord Eldon, when it came back to him, decided for himself, that it was no lease at all" [laughter].

THE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETIES.

(From the Manchester Examiner.)

Amongst the most important means of promoting financial and parliamentary reforms, and preserving the free-trade measures which have been obtained, are, strict attention to the registration of voters, and the formation of freehold land societies; with the view of enlarging and improving the county constituencies. Numerous meetings, attended by deputations from the Manchester Association, have been held in various parts of the kingdom, at which, while the necessity of retrenchment in the expenditure to at least the standard of 1836, and of a more complete control over the House of Commons, has been fully shown, it has been strongly urged that efforts for a more perfect system of Government should not cause any relaxation in the use of the means which the constitution has placed in the hands of the people for adding to the strength of Reformers now in Parliament.

In the South Lancashire registration for 1849, under the direction of the Association, the gain on objections was 266, and on new claims 192, making the total gain 458. In North Lancashire, the total gain was 337; and similar favourable results have followed in other counties, where, assisted by correspondence with this Association, due attention has been paid to the registration. The importance of constant attention to the registration is not, however, to be measured by the result of claims and objections. By changes of residence, &c., re-claims have to be made; and, if neglected, the registration becomes vitiated to a great extent. In 1849, the re-claims on the part of Reformers in South Lancashire alone were 1,200, and 800 in North Lancashire.

The movement for an increase in the county constituencies by the purchase of 40s. freeholds has, in like manner, received a considerable impulse from the operations of the Association; and it is the intention of the Council to persevere in this course of combining its general expositions of misgovernment under the present exceedingly defective system of representation with close attention to the practical and more immediate remedies.

The *Freeholder*—a monthly paper, established to give full and complete information connected with the freehold land movement—of 1st June, contains the following table of societies formed, with the date of formation, the number of members, and the number of shares taken:—

SOCIETIES.	MEMBERS.	SHARES.	WHEN FORMED.
Bath	197	226	April, 1850.
Birmingham	2,000	2,800	Sept. 1849.
Bradford	447	535	June, 1849.
Bridgenorth	84	120	July, 1849.
Burslem and Tunstall	84	94	Dec. 1849.
Burton-on-Trent	345	418	April, 1850.
Coventry	485	656	July, 1849.
Derby and Derbyshire	703	982	June, 1849.
Dudley	130	158	Feb. 1849.
Halifax	185	242	Sept. 1849.
Hanley	191	343	Jan. 1850.
Hereford	381	481	April, 1850.
Herts and Beds.	182	211	Sept. 1849.
Hull, Beverley, and E. R. of Yorkshire	247	408	March, 1850.
Hull and E. R. of Yorkshire	480	800	March, 1850.
Ipswich and Suffolk	687	956	Nov. 1849.
Ironside, Colebrookdale, and Shropshire	195	172	March, 1850.
Kidderminster	112	143	Oct. 1849.
Kinver	65	85	March, 1849.
Leicester	350	500	Oct. 1849.
Lincoln and Lincolnshire ..	48	97	Oct. 1849.
Ludlow	72	72	May, 1850.
Manchester and Northern Counties	450	674	Feb. 1850.
National (London)	1,649	3,007	Oct. 1849.
Newport	320	520	Jan. 1850.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	300	400	May, 1848.
North Staffordshire, Newcastle Branch	46	56	July, 1849.
Northampton	141	186	Jan. 1849.
Peasnett	69	81	June, 1849.
Preston	431	750	Jan. 1850.
Ross and Orchenfield	127	177	Dec. 1849.
Pontypool	100	110	April, 1850.
Swanlincoate	146	186	April, 1850.
Sheffield Reform Association ..	248	380	Feb. 1849.
Stourbridge	200	294	May, 1848.
St. Pancras	790	1,100	June, 1849.
Sunderland	122	154	Sept. 1849.
Willenhall	106	274	April, 1850.
Westminster	722	1,002	July, 1849.
Yorkshire, West Riding	350	470	Jan. 1850.
Total	14,281	20,475	

From this table it appears that there are already upwards of 50 societies, counting 14,281 members, who hold 20,475 shares. As the average price of an allotment—each allotment giving a county vote, is £25, it will be seen that in a short period more than half a million sterling will be expended in the purchase of forty-shilling freeholds, a pretty convincing proof that the working-classes, who form fully two-thirds of the number of intending purchasers, are in earnest in their desire to make the House of Commons more thoroughly representative of the people. The *Freeholder* says:—"The estates purchased are appropriated by the shareholders as garden and building grounds chiefly, and the allottees seem everywhere greatly interested in their property. Many members have already built houses on their lots. At Kinver, one member has built four cottages on two shares, one, two on one share; and another, one. Payments are reputed to be very regularly made; and the habits of the shareholders greatly improved in industry and sobriety. From Birmingham, we are assured that 'the effect upon the habits of the members is excellent—their increased industry and temperance are not only admitted by themselves, but corroborated by their families.'"

Since the above table has been compiled, several

other societies must have been formed. One is already in active operation in Oldham, where upwards of 300 shares have been subscribed for, and its officers, aided by a deputation from the Manchester Financial Reform Association, are bringing the subject before the townships of Royton, Lees, Hollinwood, and Waterhead Mill, and the probability is that the society will soon be in great strength. We trust the towns in North Cheshire will follow the spirited example.

A STORY OF SHIPWRECK.—A remarkable shipwreck narrative appears in the *St. Vincent New Era* of the 8th May. The sloop "Star," Captain Robertson, was about twelve miles from Battawya, on the 3rd of May, when a seaman discovered that a plank in her bottom had started, and that she was rapidly sinking. As it was hoped that she would reach Battawya before going down, no panic was felt, and the pumps were vigorously worked to delay the rising of the water as much as possible: but when about seven miles from Battawya, the "Star" received two or three heavy seas, and was evidently going down presently. Several of the sailors leaped into the sea with buoyant articles: the captain, Mr. Bynoe—a very young gentleman, who it turned out was a marvellous swimmer—a Miss Webb, and a Mrs. Gibbs, with her nephew, were on the deck. Miss Webb could not be induced to quit the ship, but answered calmly that she was not alarmed. The captain gave her his hand, and she clasped it tightly, but would not venture: the vessel gave some deep plunges, the captain drew Miss Webb with him, but she unclasped her hand, and he leaped overboard alone. When he rose above the surface the vessel had gone down, and drawn with it Miss Webb, Mrs. Gibbs, and her nephew. Mrs. Gibbs had clasped her young nephew to her bosom, and declared aloud, that as he was the cause of her being there, if she was lost he should go with her; and so he did. Mr. Bynoe describes what occurred after the ship's foundering:—As soon as I quitted the vessel, which I did at the same time as the captain, and some two or three minutes after the others, I struck out for the doghouse. The sloop instantly sunk; Miss Webb, Mrs. Gibbs, and her nephew, going down with her. There was a little moonlight. A female passenger and her husband had hold of the doghouse. I observed a little boy floating, and I swam and took him to the doghouse. The current was strong and we made little progress, and I was obliged to go behind the doghouse to push it on. As this exhausted me and many held on, I let go, which gave the others more room. I then laid hold of an oar and used it for a short time; but I thought I heard something blow beside me like a whale or porpoise, and I became alarmed, and threw away the oar, determined to swim. Before leaving my companions in misery, I told them I would swim to Bequia, and send them a boat; that if it came it would be a sign I was alive; if not, that I was drowned. They implored me not to leave them, because I cheered them up. I now undressed myself in the water, not keeping on a vestige of clothing, and struck out with the greatest confidence in my power of endurance and swimming. Battawya was at this time just discernible. We were about five miles from it, and fifteen or sixteen miles from Bequia. It was four o'clock in the morning. The captain called to me, and I replied. I have since heard that he called me an hour afterwards, and as I did not reply all gave me up as lost, as a very heavy sea was running at the time. I remained in the water until three or four in the afternoon, swimming all the time, at which time I reached Bequia. I was alongside the rock an hour before I could ascend it. The surf and heavy swells sometimes dashed me against the rock, and at others drew me away from it. I twice despaired, and placed my hands on my head; but I could not sink. I was completely exhausted, and suffered much in trying to land. I remained fifty hours on the Bequia rock without food, water, rest, or clothes. I tried to eat a small shell-fish, but it made me sick. I was very thirsty, but I found relief in sea-bathing. Altogether I was sixty-two hours deprived of every necessary of life. While on the rock, I hailed some vessels and boats, but was not heard. At length, the "Caledonia" sloop passed by; I hailed her, and she sent a boat for me. I had determined to attempt the next day to that on which I was relieved, to swim to Bequia harbour, rather than die slowly. The bruises and cuts you see I got in attempting to land on the rock. I feel no inward ill effects from my sufferings. I was like a skeleton when I landed. The crew and passengers of the "Star" who were saved were brought to St. Vincent by the "Emily Strath," which picked them up. Much surprise and rejoicings were manifested at St. Vincent when it was reported that Mr. Bynoe had been landed from the "Caledonia."

OXYGEN GAS A CURE FOR CHOLERA.—Dr. Macrae, civil surgeon at Howrah, has, according to the *Indian Times*, discovered a new and most successful mode of treating cholera patients. He causes them to inhale a certain portion of oxygen gas, which communicates a strong stimulus to the frame, and finally throws the patient into a refreshing sleep. On awakening, he finds himself restored to health, with the exception of the general weakness which always succeeds any physical prostration. Dr. Macrae has tested his mode of practice upon fifteen European seamen, who have been carried to the Howrah Hospital in the last stage of the disease, and the patient has in every instance recovered.—*Allen's Indian Mail.*

A census just taken in Switzerland shows the population to be 2,365,280.

MOB-VIOLENCE IN NEW YORK.

New York is cursed with as violent a mob as a modern city has ever possessed. The instigators of the "Macready riots," as they are called, are more active than ever; and the authorities of the city seem to quail before them. It has been the custom with the Anti-slavery Societies, for some years past, to hold their anniversaries in New York; and since 1834, there has been no attempt made to molest them. The announcement of the intention of the American Anti-slavery Society to hold their anniversary on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, of last month, however, elicited several most disgraceful incentives to violence from some of the New York papers. One of these journals, the *New York Herald*, boldly declared that the meeting must not be held, and called upon the mob of the city to prevent anything like discussion. "If this Douglass," said the *Herald*, "shall re-proclaim his Syracuse treason here, and any man shall arrest him in his diabolical career, and not injure him, thousands will exclaim in language of patriotic love for the Constitution and the rights of the South—*did he not strike the villain dead?*" This appeal had its effect. Mr. W. Lloyd Garrison, in his speech on the first day of the Convention, was hooted and hissed by a large body of men who had forced their way into the hall, and was at length plainly told by the ringleader, the notorious Captain Rynders, that he should not proceed.

"A row," says the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, "apparently was inevitable. The desperate blackguards were full of fight, and only wanted the smallest provocation to fall pell-mell upon any body and every body within their reach. Such is the way of a New York mob, and it is not easy to calculate the power for mischief of an organized band of only fifty men, but this, for this was the New York mob, the rioters of Astor-place, the rowdies of Tammany, the friends, in short, of Bennett—this had met with an opponent hitherto unknown, and undreamed of in their philosophy. They encountered men who wouldn't fight! To their utter discomfiture they, red with rage, and redolent of rum, stood face to face with men as calm as a summer morning, and no more drunk than they were angry. There is no getting to fist-cuffs with a man who carries his hands in his pockets and a smile on his face. Rynders at first singled out Garrison, expecting, probably, to settle the matter, as other great questions have been settled in other and chivalric times, by a battle of leaders. The pioneer was as good as challenged to a round or two of pugilistic encounter with no less a man than the said Captain Isaiah Rynders, in defence of the various heresies of the society on whose platform they stood! But the pioneer wasn't game and wouldn't fight. Instead of that, he proposed talking, and offered full liberty of that to the opposite party. A good deal of confusion, several attempts to make a beginning of the fighting, yells, vociferations, grand and lofty tumblings by Rynders, and extravaganzas of various sorts by his party, continued for some time, uninfluenced by the singing of Hutchinsons, who poured the oil of song upon the ocean of discord, and unchecked by the police, who stood quietly by, protesting, if not encouraging, the mob; Mr. Leonard, one of the captains of police, declaring to the writer of this statement—who required him to arrest Rynders as a rioter—not only that he would not arrest any one unless a positive assault was committed, but that Rynders and his people were committing no offence, and that they had a right to do and say what pleased them, this being a free meeting."

The Rev. Mr. Furness and Frederick Douglass then spoke, and were heard tolerably well.

On the following day the scene was renewed with increased violence, and the mob finally triumphed. The proprietors of the building, responsible for the safety of a large and valuable public library in their care, did not feel justified in permitting the continuance of the meetings. The members of the Anti-slavery Society acquiesced without hesitation in their view of the propriety of a final adjournment, and left the hall, on Wednesday, the 8th of May, because the right is denied them of publicly assembling together to discuss a grave momentous moral question, and because the authorities of the City of New York refused to suppress a riot which jeopardized a valuable public library and building, and threatened the lives of the citizens.

The *New York Daily Tribune*, one of the most influential papers in the United States, has some admirable comments upon this disgraceful affair; while as far from sympathizing with Mr. Garrison in his extreme views as Captain Rynders himself, the *Tribune*, nevertheless, indignantly rebukes the authorities for their unjustifiable conduct.

"Our authorities," says the *Tribune*, "have not done their duty in the premises. Those who hire and pay for buildings for public deliberation, avowing their objects, and inviting the participation of none but those who sympathize with the said objects, have just as sacred and ample a right to protection in the quiet and peaceable enjoyment thereof, as any citizen has to the shelter of his own roof. Whoever goes into a building so hired, a meeting so called, to disturb, interrupt, and arrest the proceedings of those rightfully in possession, is morally a burglar and thief, essentially a tyrant and a scoundrel, who should be ornamented with ruffles on his wrists, and sent to prison before he could utter a second cry. If the police are not strong enough to protect the rights of property and free discussion, the military should be called out at once. Liberty is worth any sacrifice, and nothing should be permitted to weigh against it. Rather than the sons of Stark, of Marion and Greene, should submit to live in a land where a bold utterance of honestly-entertained opinions is suppressed and prevented by mob violence and ruffian outrage, let our city be given to ashes, and let a sea of blood roll above its ruins."

The following paragraph, in reference to a still more disgraceful attack on Frederick Douglass, is copied from the *New York Globe*, a pro-slavery paper:—"Frederick Douglass, the impudent negro who has of late taken upon himself the privilege of

abusing our country, its patriots and constitution, without having that chastisement he so richly merited at the hands of our republicans, who would not condescend to notice his blasphemy and negroisms, had the audacity yesterday morning to walk down Broadway, the principal promenade in our city, with two white women resting on his arms. Several citizens who noticed this disgraceful scene followed the impudent scamp to the Battery. On observing that he was watched, the negro commenced laughing and sneering at the gentlemen who were behind him. One of them could not withstand the provoked and justifiable temptation to award to the negro that punishment which his daring rascality had subjected him to. The gentleman stepped up to him, and politely requested the women to leave their ebony companion and place themselves under the protection of a gentleman who was standing near by. The women very quietly did as they were desired to do, and then the indignant and insulted gentleman administered to the back of the negro a 'dressing' that he will have occasion to remember some time hence. Maddened justice forgets the dictates of law in a case of this kind; and, personally, we can see no reason why it should not."

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.—Professor Owen has just published a report on this valuable acquisition to the Zoological Society, from which it appears that the hippopotamus, now safely housed in his comfortable quarters in the Regent's-park, was captured in August, 1849, about 1,350 miles above Cairo. The hunters having previously wounded its mother, had their attention attracted to the thick bushes on the river's bank, in which the young animal was concealed. When discovered, the calf made a rush to the river, and nearly escaped, owing to the slipperiness of its skin, and was only secured by one of the men striking the boat-hook into its flank. The hippopotamus is now only ten months old, and measures seven feet long and six and a half in girth, at the middle of the barrel-shaped trunk, which is supported clear of the ground on very short and thick legs. The naked hide covering the broad back and sides is of a dark India-rubber colour, impressed by numerous fine wrinkles crossing each other, but disposed almost transversely. When Professor Owen first saw the beast it had just left its bath, and he observed a minute drop of a glistening secretion exuding from the pores, which are dispersed over the whole integument, and which the animal is provided with for the purpose of lubricating its thick hide, and thus preventing it from breaking. After lying quietly about an hour, the hippopotamus rose and walked slowly about its room, and then uttered a loud and short harsh snort four or five times in quick succession, reminding one of the snort of a horse, and ending with an explosive sound like a bark. The keeper stated that the sounds were indicative of its desire to return to the bath. The Arab opened the door and walked to the new wing containing the bath, the hippopotamus following, like a dog, close to his heels. On arriving at the bath-room, the animal descended with some deliberation the flight of low steps leading into the water, stooped and drank a little, dipped his head under, and then plunged forwards. It was no sooner in its favourite element than its whole aspect changed, and it seemed inspired with new life and activity, sinking down to the bottom, and, moving about submerged for a while, it would suddenly rise with a bound, almost bodily, out of the water, and splashing back commenced swimming and plunging about with a porpoise-like motion, rolling from side to side, taking in mouthfuls of water and spouting them out again, raising every now and then its grotesque head, and biting the wood-work at the margin of the bath. The broad rounded back of the animal being now chiefly in view, it looks a much larger animal than when out of the water. After half an hour spent in this amusement, it quitted the water at the call of its keeper, and followed him back to the sleeping-room, which is well bedded with straw, and where a stuffed sack is provided for its pillow, of which the animal, having a very short neck, thicker than the head, duly avails itself when it sleeps. When awake it is very impatient of any absence of its favourite attendant, rises on its hind legs, and threatens to break down the wooden fence by butting and pushing against it in a way strongly significative of its great muscular force. Its food is now a kind of porridge of milk and maize meal. Its appetite has been in no respect diminished by the confinement and inconveniences of the sea voyage, or by change of climate.

Some interest has been excited by the experiments of a French gentleman in London, who has, it is stated, discovered a method of joining, by some cement, pieces of metal together so firmly, that, when exposed to a tensile strain, they will break through the metal rather than at the joint. Could such an invention be brought to bear practically, it would effect a complete revolution in works of metal.—*Artisan.*

JENNY LIND.—The Stockholm journals announce an event in the musical world. Jenny Lind has broken through her resolution not to re-appear upon the stage. She will perform a part in a new opera, written expressly for the *fetes* given in celebration of the marriage of the Crown Prince with the daughter of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands.

Postage stamps have been brought into use in New South Wales, the design being the great seal of the colonies, with the mottoes. In size, these stamps are about the same as those in use in England, and the colours being,—red 1d., blue 2d., and green 3d.

THE BORNEO MASSACRE.

The subjoined Circular has been just issued by the Committees of the Aborigines' Protection and Peace Societies. It is addressed to Members of Parliament:—

35, Bedford Square, 1st June, 1850.

The Committees of the Aborigines' Protection and the Peace Societies having been informed that a motion is shortly to be made by Mr. Hume in the House of Commons, for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the proceedings at Borneo under the direction of Sir James Brooke, with reference to the massacre of the Sarebas and Sakarran Dyaks, on the 31st July, 1849, they earnestly desire to urge upon you particular attention to the subjoined statement.

1st. The expedition—the third of its kind—was fitted out against the tribes aforesaid, on the plea that they were pirates. It waylaid their fleet on its return from a predatory excursion against some neighbouring tribes, and destroyed it, together with at least fifteen hundred of the natives, the larger portion in the jungle, after the attack was over. For this transaction, a sum of £20,700, has been awarded as head-money to Commander Farquhar and the officers and men engaged in the expedition.

2d. The depositions upon which Sir Christopher Rawlinson, one of the judges of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Singapore, determined that the claim for head-money was valid, do not substantiate the alleged accusation of piracy against the Sarebas and Sakarran tribes, but go to prove that their predatory excursions are strictly part of a system of inter-tribal warfare. Moreover, these depositions were not taken on the trial of any particular individual accused of piracy, but on a general charge of piracy advanced, in support of the claim of head-money, against the two tribes in question, who reside in the vicinity of Sir James Brooke's territory, Sarawak; who are, and have long been, at open enmity with the natives of this province and of the districts adjacent, these latter likewise having ever been at feud with them. Further, the depositions were taken after the massacre, and the principal ones at Sarawak, under the control of Sir James Brooke, who had a direct interest in the issue. Lastly, the deponents examined were Malays, not Dyaks: and it is important to note that the Malays make no distinction between inter-tribal warfare and piracy.

3. That had the accusation alleged against those tribes, by Sir James Brooke, been fully proved, it would have been not less incumbent upon us to protest against a proceeding repugnant to all Christian principle; and the recurrence of which, on the fiat of a colonial governor, must endanger the very existence of an aboriginal race.

4th. As much stress has been laid on the supposed approbation of the conduct of Sir James Brooke by the merchants of Singapore, as being the most competent judges of its propriety, it is essential to state that it can be proved on the clearest evidence that the majority of the merchants there, and the official functionaries, have withheld their approbation of the procedure.

5th. The proceedings of Sir James Brooke—even granting the aforesaid charge of piracy to have been founded—were in direct and open violation of the treaty entered into in May, 1847, between her Majesty and the Sultan of Borneo, which treaty expressly stipulates that all vessels and persons captured in the act of piracy shall be reserved for judgment in the proper Courts.

6th. The Admiralty instructions—with a wise foresight—prohibit the officers of her Majesty's navy, engaged in the suppression of piracy in the Eastern Seas, from "interfering, directly or indirectly, with any ship, vessel, or boat they may fall in with, under the supposition that she may be a pirate, or have been engaged in any unlawful act; unless she shall have within view attacked some British vessel or subject, or except on such proof as would satisfy a Court of Admiralty in England."

7th. The Parliamentary Returns headed "Malay Pirates," laid before the House on the 16th April ult., do not prove that any British vessel has ever been attacked by the Dyaks of Sarebas and Sakarran, or by either; though they shew that British vessels have been attacked by the Malays and others; and your attention is called to the subjoined analysis of those returns.

Of the twenty-eight vessels reported in that document to have "been either captured, attacked, plundered, or in any way molested, by either Malay or Dyak pirates, on the coast of Borneo, from the 15th August, 1839, to the 15th August inclusive 1849," 13 are reported at Lloyd's as "missing ships;" 6 were wrecked, one of these being abandoned; 2 were burnt; 3 were attacked by Chinese pirates; 3 by the Malays or Lanuns; and 1 by the natives of the Nicobar islands, who are neither Malays, Lanuns, nor Dyaks. Thus it would appear that in ten years, seven vessels were attacked off that coast by Chinese, Malays, and Lanuns, but not one by Dyaks.

8th. Sir James Brooke states, that during his absence in England, in 1847, the native trade on the coast was completely cut up, in consequence of the Sarebas and Sakarran tribes being emboldened, by his absence, to continue their piracies with impunity. As a proof that this statement is incorrect, your attention is directed to the following summary of the official returns of arrivals and departures from Sarawak of native craft, in the years 1845, 1846, and 1847 respectively—namely, in 1845, one hundred and one prahus; in 1846, one hundred and forty; and in 1847, two hundred and eighteen.

9th. Previously to the arrival of Sir James Brooke at Sarawak, the Dyaks had never been accused of piracy by any of the numerous authorities on the habits of the tribes of Borneo and of the Eastern Archipelago. But after Sir James Brooke's arrival, and more particularly after his assumption of the Rajahship of Sarawak, that charge is found to be constantly alleged exclusively against the Dyaks of Sarebas and Sakarran, and several sanguinary expeditions have, upon his representations, been fitted out against them, involving great sacrifice of human life, a large expenditure of the public money, and a failure in the end proposed to be attained.

10th. The printed journals of Sir James Brooke prove incontrovertibly that the natives of Sarawak and the Sarebas and Sakarrans are hereditary foes, and that Sir James Brooke's aim has been to extend Sarawak

influence and power over the whole of the country adjacent.

11th. There are strong reasons for believing that the massacres of the 31st July were long premeditated; as it will be found by a reference to the Parliamentary Papers, headed "Piracy" (Borneo), presented to the House in April last, page 2, No. 1, *Sir James Brooke to Viscount Palmerston*, that Sir James Brooke states that Captain Keppel and himself made arrangements in England in 1847, and publicly pledged themselves to attack Sarebas and Sakarran.

12th. According to Sir James Brooke's own showing, four-fifths of the hands on board piratical fleets in the Eastern seas are slaves, generally unarmed and employed at the oars, prohibited from fighting, and in no case free-agents. Granting, then, the act of piracy on the part of the tribes in question, the laws of this country would treat with leniency men in this position, who could prove that they were acting under compulsion. But in the present instance a very few prisoners were made, whilst the slaughter was pitiless to an extreme degree, the Dyaks having no fire-arms, but only spears and shields.

13th. The existence of piracy is not denied by the undersigned on behalf of the committees of their respective societies. But the pirates of Sooloo, of Illanoo, of Magindanao, who are Malays, who frequent the coast, and even run up the rivers of Borneo, must not be confounded with the Dyaks of Borneo, who are an agricultural people, and whose head-hunting expeditions are undertaken in deference to a religious superstition, which the introduction and spread of Christianity and civilization amongst them would eradicate, as they have eradicated cannibalism amongst the New Zealanders. It is necessary to add, that this truly barbarous practice of head-hunting is not confined to the Sarebas and Sakarrans, but is common to all the Dyak tribes; and that in employing those of Sarawak against the Sarebas and Sakarrans, Sir James Brooke is perpetuating the practice; for he states, that when the Malays and the Dyaks of Sarawak penetrated into the country of the Sarebas and Sakarrans, the former looked after the plunder, whilst the latter were content with the heads of their foes.

Under these circumstances, the Committees of the Aborigines' Protection and the Peace Societies earnestly solicit you to support the motion for the Parliamentary inquiry alluded to.

We have the honour to remain,

On behalf of the Committees aforesaid,

Your very obedient servants,

LOUIS ALEXIS CHAMEROVZOW,

Secretary to the Aborigines' Protection Society.

HENRY RICHARD,

Secretary to the London Peace Society.

PROTECTIONIST DEMONSTRATION AT LIVERPOOL.

The grand demonstration at Liverpool by the "friends of protection to the shipping, colonial, agricultural, and trading interests," which was some time since projected by the National Association, and which received the express sanction of Lord Stanley, took place on Thursday, in the Royal Amphitheatre, the largest available hall in the town. The *Morning Post* rates the attendance at 4,600 persons, and says that several thousands could not obtain admission; the *Times* states that the hall would contain, on an exaggerated estimate, between 3,000 and 4,000, and that, on a liberal computation, the numbers present were 3,000: the admission was by ticket. There is no doubt that the meeting was very large, and that very effective diligence had been used to collect representatives from all the interests in favour of whom protection is invoked. The Earl of Wilton presided; and on the platform were the Marquis of Granby, M.P., Lord John Manners, M.P., Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Mr. Christopher, M.P., Professor Butt, Q.C., the Irish barrister, Mr. St. George, M.P., Mr. Forbes McKenzie, M.P., the Hon. H. W. Wilson, Mr. Clement Roidy, the High Sheriff of Lancashire, and Mr. G. F. Young. A list of delegates—from the counties and agricultural towns, to represent the farming industry; from the leading seaports, to represent the shipping and colonial interests; and from some manufacturing towns—fills a goodly section of the *Morning Post's* report. This description of the material of the assemblage nearly exhausts its important features; for the oratory was not remarkable. A Mr. Samuel Holme and a Mr. Thomas Woodward were the proposer and seconder of the first resolution—which affirmed that free trade has endangered the public credit. Mr. F. Shand and the Rev. Dr. McNeile proposed and seconded, and Mr. George Frederick Young supported, the next—denouncing the dire and unnatural policy of competition. Mr. R. Neilson and Professor Butt put forward the third—which exalted Lord Stanley as a Protectionist leader. A final resolution, moved by Mr. Layton and seconded by Mr. Torr, affirmed the disgust of the people at the indifference of the House of Commons to their sufferings. The electric telegraph announced to anxious London that Lord John Manners and the Marquis of Granby spoke, and that the meeting broke up at 10.40 p.m., after having lasted nearly eleven hours.

LORD BROUGHAM has written a letter to the Duke of Wellington in opposition to the proposed commission of inquiry into the state of the Universities, with a view to a reform in these seats of learning.

THE FRENCH SAVANT'S SECRET OF MANUFACTURING DIAMONDS.—The Paris correspondent of a metropolitan contemporary says:—"Our scientific chemists have received numerous inquiries from their brother philosophers in England as to the diamonds which, according to one of the correspondents of the London weekly journals, have at length been fabricated from charcoal. As no great discoveries in practical matters, whatever may have been in religious and philosophic, have been made at the Sorbonne, from whence this new wonder has issued, the intelligence was received with hesitation; and it is now ascertained that the black diamond story is very much on a par with that of the three black crows, the learned professor whose marvellous discovery is recorded having produced something which some people fancy has a shining surface."

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT OF A SCHOLAR.—Miss Ann Baldwin, governess in the French Catholic School, Gravel-lane, Southwark, has been fined 20s., by the Southwark Police Magistrate, for excessively punishing a scholar. William Holland, a child only five years old, misbehaved at chapel; Miss Baldwin beat him very severely with a cane, scoring his back from the neck to the loins.

MR. G. W. M. REYNOLDS "SNUBBED."—At the Bow-street Police-office, on Saturday, Mr. G. Reynolds, the Chartist, waited upon Mr. Henry to apply that a summons might be granted for the attendance of the Earl of Harrowby, for having assaulted him at the meeting held on Thursday last, for improving the condition of the labouring classes, at St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre, Lord John Russell being chairman. The applicant stated that he had obtained a ticket for the platform at the meeting in question, and, after the first resolution was moved and seconded, he rose to move an amendment, but before he had time to do more than make a few observations, the noble chairman decided that he could not be heard, not being a member of the society; and, upon his attempting to approach the chair for the purpose of remonstrating against the interruption, the Earl of Harrowby placed his hand against his breast, and rudely pushed him back, upon which some clamour ensued, and the police were called for. Mr. Henry: You admit that you were not a member of the society by which the hall was hired for the purpose of holding the meeting? Applicant: I certainly was not. Mr. Henry: The meeting was for the members alone, as I understood from the wording of the advertisement I read in a morning journal, and, such being the case, you had no right to be there; and, supposing you had, you certainly were not entitled to take part in the discussion for or against the arrangements entered into. Applicant: Suppose I found it necessary to approach the chair of this Court, should I be driven back in a rude manner? Mr. Henry: Certainly; and the officer in attendance would have a right to lay hands on you for that purpose. My opinion is, that the assault alleged to have been committed by his lordship, and of which you complain, was a justifiable assault; but, if you wish, you may take the sense of a grand jury upon the subject. The applicant then left the Court.

GORHAM v. THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Thursday, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, on behalf of the Bishop of Exeter, made the same application in respect to the Gorham case which the Court of Queen's Bench and the Court of Common Pleas have successively refused—a rule Nisi, calling on Mr. Gorham to show cause why the Court of Arches should not be monished to proceed no further in giving him possession of the living of Bramford Speke. Sir Fitzroy Kelly spoke in an "uninterrupted flood of impassioned argument for five hours; reviewing the adverse decisions of the two other courts with extreme boldness of stricture, and with the warmest complaint of their deviation from the usage of centuries to grant a rule—which at the utmost does but say the matter shall be formally argued—in every important case of the least doubt. At the close, Chief Baron Pollock announced that the Court would consider the matter deliberately.

MARRIAGE WITHOUT CONFIRMATION.—In the Exchequer Chamber, on Saturday, the several points of law reserved in the action brought against the Rev. Moorhouse James, for refusing to marry parties who were unconfirmed, came on for argument. The case was brought into court merely to try and obtain a decision on the two great questions—whether it was necessary, as a condition precedent to the marriage of persons who had obtained the registrar's certificate, that they should have been confirmed, or express themselves ready and desirous to be confirmed; and whether a minister had power to refuse to marry them. The attempt, however, wholly failed, the judges holding that the point "was entirely ecclesiastical, and not properly for the decision of a temporal court." The conviction of the defendant was quashed, the decision resting on perfectly immaterial grounds, which are of daily occurrence in courts of law, namely, the validity of a tender, and the insufficiency of the averments in the indictment.

THE ROCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—In the Bail Court, on Friday, the Rev. Mr. Whiston obtained a rule, calling upon the Dean and Chapter of Rochester to show cause why the action which they have instituted to eject him from the School-house, be not stayed until the mandamus which Mr. Whiston has obtained be disposed of. Mr. Whiston engages to surrender up possession of the premises in the event of the mandamus being decided against him.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, yesterday week, in the case of Briggs v. Hartley, a bequest of £300 for a prize essay in favour of "Natural Theology" was held to be inconsistent with Christianity, and therefore void.

So perfect were the Egyptians in the manufacture of perfumes, that some of their ancient ointment, preserved in an alabaster vase, in the museum at Alnwick, still retains a powerful odour, though it must be between 2,000 and 3,000 years old.

LORD BROUGHAM ON THE EPSOM RACE COURSE.—The *Sunday Times* says:—"Amongst the celebrated characters we encountered on strolling along the course was Lord Brougham, with his pocket-handkerchief full of knick-knacks that he had knocked over playing at 'cockshy.' His Lordship, when we saw him, was explaining to Colonel Sibthorp the scientific principles of a 'Jack-in-the-box,' which the gallant Colonel swore was the image of Lord John Russell."

A MILITARY ATTACK ON DISSENT, AND DISGRACEFUL VIOLATION OF TENANT-RIGHT.—(From a Correspondent.)—The chapel at Slawston having become unfit for the worship of God, it was determined by the Noncons of Hallaton and its neighbourhood to erect a new sanctuary upon the old site. Unfortunately, they consulted neither landlord, steward, nor clergyman. This omission has brought down upon these daring meeters the vengeance of that exceedingly polite and military agriculturist—Major Laurie. This brave and matchless warrior, doubtless weary of his peaceful reign over the tenants of Lord Cardigan, has lately made war upon Dissent. Fired by the indignity offered to himself, and by zeal in the cause of the Mother Church, he repaired, on Wednesday, the 29th ult., to the men employed in the building of this conventicle, and abused them in language that indicated alliance with St. Giles, rather than the least connexion with St. James. Failing in his purpose, which was to arrest the progress of the work, he visited the brickyard at Cranoe, and forbade its master, a tenant under Lord Cardigan, to sell his bricks to the Dissenters. To this command the man was compelled to yield obedience. Next time, therefore, that the workmen appeared at the yard, they found the gate locked, and were told that the Major would not allow them to have any more bricks. The chapelgoers were not, however, thus to be defeated. Consequently, on Monday last, under the protection of Mr. Charles Baines, they went to the brickyard, and quietly helped themselves to the bricks that had been contracted for. Upon this, down came the wrathful soldier. In true military style, he commanded the men to cease loading; but Mr. Baines at the same time told them to proceed with their work. The voice of peace was more powerful than that of war; for the men obeyed the Dissenting grocer and ventured to fly in the face of the church-going warrior. Infuriated by such daring independence, he had the hardihood to threaten Mr. Baines with forcible expulsion from the yard; but Mr. Baines quietly told him that, if he attempted the execution of his threat, he (Mr. Baines) would send for his master—meaning the law-officer. This added fuel to the fire, and the wrathful Major devoutly wished he had a troop with him, in order, we suppose, to massacre the chapel-builders. All this fury was expended in vain; for the Dissenters succeeded in their purpose, and are now busily employed in the erection of their sanctuary at Slawston.—*Leicester Mercury.*

HENRY VINCENT AT NEWBURY.—Mr. Vincent delivered two very able and valuable lectures in the Mansion House, Newbury, on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, the 3rd and 4th inst. The chair was filled on both occasions by T. V. Tanner, Esq., the mayor of the borough, who very heartily sympathizes with Mr. Vincent in his enlightened and manly views. The attendance was good at both lectures, and included some of the most intelligent and respectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. It is pleasing to see how the prejudices, both against Mr. Vincent and the doctrines to the advocacy of which he has devoted his life, are beginning to die away in these agricultural districts.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, June 12, Two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL.

In the House of Lords, last night, Earl Grey moved that the House resolve itself into committee on the Australian Colonies Bill.

Lord MONTAGUE, in a long speech, advocated the necessity of a double representation, and concluded by moving the following amendment:—"That there shall be within each of the said colonies of New South Wales and Victoria a Legislative Council and a Representative Assembly."

Earl Grey briefly replied, that a double representation was suitable for England, but not for the colonies.

After some observations from Lords ABINGER, LYTTLETON, and WODEHOUSE, in favour of the amendment, and from the Earl of St. GERMAN against it, their lordships divided, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 20; Against it, 22: Majority, 2.

The several clauses of the bill were then agreed to as far as clause 25, when,

Lord LYTTLETON moved the insertion of a clause empowering the Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, and South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils, to repeal all, or any part of 5th and 6th Victoria, and 9th and 10th Victoria, relative to the sale of waste land in those colonies, and any orders issued by her Majesty in Council, in pursuance of such acts, or either of them, and to make further or other provisions for the management of the waste lands, and the appropriation of the money derived from such sales. After some discussion the motion was rejected by a majority of 10.

The Bishop of OXFORD, in a speech of great length, moved the insertion of a clause regulating the Church in the Australian Colonies. Earl Grey, the Bishop of LIVERPOOL, and the Earl of HARROWBY, opposed the motion, which was supported by the Bishop of SALISBURY, and ultimately withdrawn.

The House then resumed, the report was brought up, and their Lordships adjourned at a quarter before one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Commons met at 12 o'clock, in the new House,

when, on the motion of Sir G. GREY, a select committee was appointed to consider the present accommodation afforded by the National Gallery, and the best mode of preserving and exhibiting works of art given to the nation.

METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.

The House then resolved itself into committee on the Metropolitan Interments Bill, and resumed the consideration of the 30th clause, being that for granting compensation to incumbents for burials in consecrated ground.

Sir G. GREY said that, according to the bill as it had been originally framed, the compensation to be granted under its provisions would not be limited to the present incumbents, but it seemed by general assent to be admitted, that their rate of compensation ought not to be precisely the same as that given to future incumbents. He still thought it necessary to retain the sum originally proposed of 6s. 2d. for every burial in consecrated ground of bodies removed from metropolitan parishes; but, as it was well known that in large and populous parishes that would amount to a very great sum, he now intended to propose, and he should move an alteration to the effect, that those several sums of 6s. 2d. should not be received by the clergyman of the parish as a fee, but should be carried to a separate account; that the first proceeds thereof were to be applied to the payment of the salaries of the chaplains, and that the residue should be applied towards making just and equitable compensation to the existing incumbents of parishes, calculated according to the rates of their incomes derived from burial-fees during the five years immediately preceding the passing of the act. In proposing this change, to which he hoped the committee would agree, he felt that he was removing the principal objection to the measure then before the House. As to the further residue of the fund, and as to the sums to be paid to future incumbents, he thought that a principle of revision might be introduced by means of which the compensation to future incumbents might be regulated equitably, regard being had to the circumstances of each parish. If the alteration which he proposed were agreed to, the increase of population which might be expected in the metropolis would probably make the funds derivable from those payments of 6s. 2d. amount to such a sum as would leave a very considerable surplus.

Sir B. HALL admitted that the great alteration which the right hon. baronet proposed to make would do away with much of what he had intended to propose. He must, however, observe, that in one of the metropolitan parishes which he had the honour to represent, the population had during the last 40 years increased 400 per cent. He should now confine himself to moving a proviso, to the effect that no incumbent should receive more in consequence of the passing of the act than he would have derived from the net annual income to which he was at present entitled. He should propose that not only the sums of 6s. 2d. should be carried to a separate account, but that they should be accumulated in each parish, and that the working clergy, being ministers of any churches within such parishes, should be paid out of the same.

Sir G. GREY was understood to say, that he would take time to consider the proposition of the hon. baronet.

Sir G. GREY, in an answer to Lord D. Stuart, thought that if a surplus should accrue under the operation of the clause, it ought to go to form a fund to supply the spiritual wants of the people, and which might take the shape of an augmentation fund for small incumbencies. The right hon. baronet stated, that with respect to paupers buried in consecrated ground, he proposed that the fee to the clergyman should be 1s.

Lord ASHLEY said that the clergy, as a body, had shown the greatest desire to assist in the advancement of this measure, even at the expense of their own fees [hear, hear]. They were, in fact, entitled to a fee of 8s. for each funeral, but in order that they should not stand in the way of the bill, they had consented to take the 6s. 2d., as proposed by Government.

The clause, as amended, was then agreed to.

On clause 32, making special provision for cases where the incumbent now derives a profit from interments of bodies brought from other parishes,

Sir B. HALL thought the House ought to confine compensation for burial-fees to the number of burials of persons who had resided within the parish and had been buried within it. He begged to repeat what he had stated on a former occasion, that the metropolitan clergy had acted in the most objectionable manner with regard to encouraging the interment of persons who were strangers in the parish. (Mr. B. Osborne: Speak louder.) It was utterly impossible for him to speak louder. He had addressed thousands of persons within the borough which he represented, and his voice had been pretty well heard by them. The fact that he could not make himself heard in that House showed the necessity of appointing a committee to see what could be done with the House to remedy this defect. The hon. baronet then continued his observations with reference to the clause by saying, that some of the clergy of London had made a traffic of their burial-grounds, and when they found that the fees were too high they lowered them, in order to induce parties to bring a greater number of bodies for interment than the ground ought to have been made to hold. And yet the House, by this clause, was about to give compensation to persons who had practised this infamous trafficking.

After some considerable discussion, a gross case of overcrowding a churchyard forming the principal topic of debate, the clause was ordered to stand part of the bill.

On clause 33, which provides for the compensation of clerks and sextons, Sir B. HALL was understood to give notice that, on the bringing up of the report, he would move a clause applicable to clerks and sextons similar to that of which he had given notice on the previous clause.

After a short conversation, the clause was agreed to as were also clauses 34, 35, 36, and 37, with amendments.

On clause 38, which relates to fees being paid at the request of relatives to ministers in unconsecrated ground, the words "or 1s. in the case of a pauper" were added, and the clause agreed to.

Clauses 39 to 52 were also agreed to.

On clause 53, which empowers the Board of Health to levy a rate not exceeding 1d. in the pound, Lord D. STUART denounced the clause as most objectionable, and one which interfered with the principle of local self-government in a very marked manner. It gave the

board power to tax the inhabitants of the metropolis, though they had the authority of the promoters of the bill for saying that they did not think any rate would be necessary. He would take the sense of the House against the clause [hear, hear].

Sir B. HALL said, the hon. member for Montrose (who was not present) had given notice of a proviso to be added to the 38th clause, which, with the leave of the House, he would move should be inserted now. It was to enable vestries acting under local acts to provide burial-grounds at their own expense, with the sanction of the Board of Health.

On the suggestion of Mr. WAKLEY, an alteration in the clause was agreed to, making the consent of the Home Secretary, in addition to that of the Treasury, necessary to the collection of a rate.

Mr. STANFORD thought the rate should be a half-penny in the pound instead of a penny, and moved an amendment to that effect; but, after some conversation, finding no support in the House, the hon. member withdrew it.

Sir B. HALL then moved the proviso, giving power to vestries to provide burial-grounds at their own expense. This was opposed by Sir G. GREY, and rejected by 100 to 36.

Lord D. STUART then moved the rejection of the clause; but, after some discussion, it was affirmed by 93 to 37.

The CHAIRMAN then reported progress, and the committee was ordered to be resumed on Friday next, at twelve o'clock.

The House then adjourned until half-past five o'clock.

On the House re-assembling at half-past five, Mr. MACKINNON moved for leave to appoint a select committee "to investigate the revenue, condition, and expenditure of Ramsgate and Margate harbours." After some discussion two divisions took place, one on a motion by Sir G. Pechell, for adding Dover harbour to the subjects of inquiry, which was negatived by 71 votes to 60. The original motion, for appointing the select committee, was afterwards carried, by a majority of 78 to 47.

DEFEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—Lord NAAS moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee to consider the present mode of levying the duty on home-made spirits in bond. Home-made spirits, the noble lord observed, paid duty when manufactured; foreign spirits when taken out of bond. The former, therefore, were subject to an unfair disadvantage in being obliged to pay the duty upon the quantity invariably wasted by leakage, evaporation, &c., in store. The motion was seconded by Lord J. STUART, and opposed by Mr. WILSON, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—the latter speaking against time. This expedient was, however, of no avail, as the thinness of attendance in the Ministerial benches could not be remedied in time. The motion was consequently carried by 85 to 53 against Government, and the result was hailed with vociferous cheers by the opposition. The House then resolved itself into committee, Mr. E. B. Roche in the chair. Two resolutions, embodying the spirit of the address of Lord Naas, were agreed to, to be reported on Friday.

Lord JOCELYN moved for copies of all papers and correspondence not already before Parliament, having reference to Indian railways, and especially to the Madras and Arcot line, which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

Mr. FORSTER gave notice, that on Friday he should ask leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the 7th William IV. and 1 Victoria, cap. 38, and other acts now in force for regulating the conveyance of letters by post, as prohibited the transmission of letters on the Sunday otherwise than through the Post Office.

Mr. EWART, on account of the lateness of the hour, postponed the motion of which he had given notice for leave to bring in a bill for abolishing capital punishment. The hon. member added, that he should bring forward his measure upon the first opportunity.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—M. Chapot is appointed Secretary of the Committee on the Dotation Bill. M. Chapot made a speech in the bureaux not less hostile to the bill than that of M. de Mornay, who has been appointed President of the Committee. M. Thiers set out on Sunday for London, accompanied by his wife and Mme. Dosne. In order to guard against uncharitable constructions as to the motives of his journey, M. Thiers had an interview with the President before his departure. He did not, it is said, disguise his intention of visiting the ex-King, but represented this step as a duty which he owed to his old master, whose life was fast ebbing under the progress of a fatal disease.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.—The *Daily News* states positively that the Emperor Nicholas, at Warsaw, has decided against Austrian pretensions, has refused to abet or sanction the war which Austria has menaced, in order to retain her old supremacy, however nominal, in Germany. And, in fact, Russia sanctions the new order of things that Prussia is introducing into Germany.

THE EX-KING OF THE FRENCH.—We regret to hear the health of the Count de Neully is rapidly declining, and that his symptoms are such as to cause the greatest anxiety regarding their immediate results. The ex-King arrived at the Victoria Hotel, St. Leonard's, about a month back, and has been confined to his room ever since.

MR. SMITH, OF DEANSTON.—We are sorry to have to announce the sudden death of Mr. James Smith, of Deanston, the eminent agriculturist. He was found dead in bed on Monday last, at the house of his cousin, Mr. Buchanan, Catrine, Ayrshire.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, June 13.

Since Monday we have had several vessels in with foreign grain, for which there is a steady demand at Monday's rates. The accounts of the weather for the growing crops, in various letters received this morning, are favourable.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,030 qrs.; Foreign 9,970 qrs. Barley—English, 42 qrs.; Foreign, 5,930 qrs. Oats—English, 750 qrs.; Foreign, 8,450 qrs. Flour—1,350 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Voluntary." His communication, if shorter than it is, would have been inserted, although it enforces points upon which our readers require no other arguments than such as will occur to their own common sense.

"Observer." We will forward his letter to the committee.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions for Dr. Dick:—

	£	s.	d.
J. F.	1	10	0
A Friend in the West Riding of Yorkshire	5	0	0
Collected in the Exchange, Liverpool	2	5	0

ERRATUM.—The letter which appeared in our last from Adelaide was from the Rev. J. M. Strongman, and not Shuryman, as it was erroneously printed.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1850.

SUMMARY.

THE Metropolitan Interments Bill has furnished the principal topic for contest in the House of Commons during the last week. The Bill, as our readers are aware, is in committee of the whole House, and when our last number was issued, sixteen clauses of it had been agreed to. On Thursday, the measure underwent a further sifting. We pass over, however, the objections taken, and taken, as we think, judiciously, to several of the minor details of the measure, and pass on at once to a brief description of the course pursued by the committee in reference to the compensation clauses. After a brief description by Sir G. Grey of the amendment which he had introduced, Mr. C. Lushington, in an admirable speech, well-reasoned, spirited, and convincing, moved that the compensation to be awarded to incumbents and others shall not be perpetual, but shall be limited to those in actual possession, at the period of the passing of this act. It came out in the debate that followed, on the confession of Lord Ashley, that the fees demanded were not so much burial fees, but exactions from the relations of the dead for a re-endowment of the Church of England. Mr. Lushington's amendment was rejected by a majority of thirty-eight only, the numbers voting for it being 88; against it, 126. Sir B. Hall then pointed out how, in many parishes, St. Pancras for instance, the population was rapidly increasing, and hence the incumbents would derive from this compensatory clause, not merely a sinecure income in perpetuity, but an indefinitely expanding one. This seems to have been treated with some nonchalance by Government, whereupon an adjournment of the debate was moved, refused, and moved again; when Ministers, seeing the determined attitude of the opposition, suspended progress till yesterday morning. The Home Secretary then announced a further change. He intended, he said, to retain the six-and-two-pence fee, as the rate of compensation for each burial, but instead of being paid in the first instance to the clergyman from whose parish the interment was taken, it should be carried to a separate fund, and the incumbent should receive a compensation, struck on an average of the number of funerals for five years before the passing of the act—the surplus, if any, to be employed for Church purposes, to provide for the increasing population.

Think now of the craft evinced in making a bill framed for sanitary purposes, the cover under which to carry out a scheme of Church extension! Think, too, of the meanness of the thing! It is not merely to benefit the clergy by a sinecure fee: the money value of livings is thus sustained. To whom do these belong? Why, to the Crown; or the Government of the day, as distributing its patronage, and to private individuals, mostly of the class of which the members of the Legislature are constituted. How many of these livings belong to the Bedford family, how many to the Grey? When an aristocracy is losing all sense of self-respect, the people must, and will, put to them home questions to their very faces, modest as they may appear.

But, after all, we are more deeply interested in the ecclesiastical bearings of the measure. It is a disgrace to our country and our times—but it remains with ourselves to efface its stains, so far as we are personally concerned. The priests and their patrons hover, like vultures, gloatingly, over us, before we are dead. We are all mere carrion. Let us baulk them of their prey. What signifies consecration? *Let all of us be buried in unconsecrated ground.* The adventurous mariner, when he dies at sea, is committed to the deep—and the brave soldier, "with his martial cloak around him," sleeps his last sleep on the battle-field that no priest has ever consecrated. But the statute cannot be allowed for any time to disgrace the law of England. Let it be distinctly understood, that neither a Russell, nor a Peel and Graham Administration, will be allowed a single session of rest. Let the Church take heed in time. When the people are compelled to redress their own wrongs, they are apt to exact atonement for the past and security for the future. The Government, we suspect, will not be wise enough to take warning. A general election is not far off; and Nonconformists are not a sort of people to be provoked with impunity. Remember Edinburgh, Lambeth, the Tower Hamlets, Nottingham! The Whigs, when it is all too late, will exclaim, in tones of bitter but unavailing repentance, "These stupid bishops, this pseudo-utilitarian Chadwick, and *ce cher* Ashley, have been the ruin of us all!" When the Russell Administration falls, it will be by *stumbling over a mitre.*

Mr. Fox's measure for providing secular education underwent further discussion on Wednesday last. The speakers were Mr. Anstey, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Page Wood, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Mr. Napier, who, however, advanced very little that was novel, and nothing that touched the principle of the project. Mr. Fox, in summing up, offered to modify that part of his measure which put despotic power in the hands of the Educational Committee of Privy Council. The division was not very flattering to Mr. Fox's efforts as a statesman. It was carried that his bill "be read a second time upon this day six months" by 287 to 58. This magnificent bubble, therefore, has burst. We wonder of what sort the next will be.

The new Factories Bill, technically known as the Ten Hours Labour Bill, has also been before the House. This measure puts an end to the relay system, but adds to the limit of labour carried on in factories, nominally guaranteed by the existing Act, about two hours a week. Mr. Elliot moved an amendment legalizing relays, with certain restrictions, which he intended to meet specified exceptional cases, in which the bill as it stands will inflict great hardship. But it was rejected by an overwhelming majority. Lord Ashley also proposed a change in the hours at which children shall begin and leave off work, the practical effect of which would have been, to limit even adult labour to ten hours a day—but this proposal also was negatived by 102 to 72. The bill then went through committee, and was reported to the House.

Two important changes in administrative policy are simultaneously discussed both in and out of Parliament—the abolition of the Irish Lord-Lieutenancy and the separation of the two incompatible offices of Lord Chancellor and President of the House of Lords. The bill to effect the former was again discussed on Monday night, in the Lower House, and its over-zealous opponents actually succeeded in deferring the second reading for that evening. They are not, however, likely to gain much by their vexatious opposition, for scarcely any important reform of modern times has encountered less opposition out of doors. Lord Londonderry in the House of Lords, and Mr. Grattan in the House of Commons, represent the diminutive party in Ireland who would fain exalt the question into a national "grievance." The Irish people are provokingly indifferent to the subject—and, we suppose, after these gentlemen have expended their eloquence, the bill will pass. With even more unanimous approval is the second administrative change we have mentioned received by the public. The retirement of Lord Cottenham offers an excellent opportunity to effect that long-desired improvement, and to follow it up with some effective scheme of Chancery reform, to which the late Lord Chancellor was a decided opponent. Lord John Russell has announced that the matter is under the consideration of the Cabinet. Meanwhile, the Great Seal is put into commission. The evils of the present system are concisely stated by the *Times* in the following extract:—

"A Chief Justice in Equity, who should be irremovable, as is the head of the common law, is liable to be displaced at a moment's notice by every whiff of political turmoil. A Judge who should be absolutely estranged from politics is converted into a hot political partisan. A Judge whose decisions should be reviewed by a Court of Appeal above him, is appointed to act as a court of appeal from his own decisions. A Judge who should be constantly present in his own court, is taken away from that court during the busiest seasons of the year, and set to preside over the debates of a political assembly. He is mixed up with Cabinet hopes, Cabinet

fears, Cabinet intrigues. He is in his own person a mere bundle of anomalies, and the worst of it is that the anomalies are productive of the most terrible injury and injustice to the public."

We would hope that this change is but the prelude to other and more extensive law reforms. The public can no longer endure the intolerable evils and expense of the present system. The tide of opinion is setting strongly in this direction, which Ministers may, by the appointment of the recent Common Law Commission, turn aside, but will be unable materially to check. The result of the system of County Courts has come to the aid of common sense in demonstrating the necessity for a total reform in the administration of justice, and the general feeling of approbation which the County Court Extension Bill has elicited is an evidence that the public will not be long satisfied to be defrauded of cheap justice any more than of cheap food.

The Commons have spent an evening, or the greater part of one, in debate on the merits of their new palace at Westminster—on its expense, on the proceedings of the Commissioners of Fine Arts, on the conduct and character of the architect, and on several matters pertinent to that most exciting topic. Sir Robert Peel came out quite strong in favour of what appears to have been with him a pet project. But it seems to be the opinion of all parties, that some controlling hand or other should keep in check the lavish expenditure now going forward on this building.

Sir George Grey has announced that her Majesty will comply with the request of the House to discontinue the collection and delivery of letters all over the kingdom on Sundays, and to inquire how far, without injury to the public service, the transmission of mails on the Lord's-day may be diminished, or entirely suspended. This we deem an appropriate response to the address sent up to her by a majority of the House.

The Lords have been comparatively busy, but upon topics already pretty well used up. They have read the Parliamentary Voters Ireland Bill a second time. They have also confirmed some of the most important features of the Australian Colonies Bill, refusing to hear counsel at the bar of the House, in objection to the measure. They have originated a bill designed to cripple the action of the Encumbered Estates Act, which the Commons, engaged upon a measure framed to facilitate it, will, probably, refuse to sanction; and they have had some talk upon the notorious Cuban expedition, which they have justly denounced as concocted in the worst spirit of piracy.

The grand Industrial Exhibition of 1851 excites no little interest and curiosity as it approaches, and the plans of the committee assume definite shape. Complaints are, however, rife, that the subscriptions do not keep pace with the public interest. £200,000 is asked for towards the expenses of the Exhibition, of which only £60,000 has yet been obtained. The *Daily News* endeavours to account for this apparent parsimony by stating that the manufacturers of Lancashire and the West Riding want to be convinced that the money is needed. Exhibitions of the produce of nature and of man's ingenuity, have been common in the great manufacturing towns—on a small scale, it is true, and as isolated facts; but the invariable experience resulting from them has been that they are self-sustaining, and, in most cases, highly profitable; and with regard to the Exhibition of next year, many think that a sum of money equal in amount to the original outlay, will remain as the proceeds of the tax levied on admission. Our contemporary has heard of a party who, on the receipts being guaranteed to him, offers to raise the whole £200,000. Whether or not this view of the matter be correct, there can be no doubt of the spirit and enterprise of those to whose management the arrangements have been confided. They are evidently resolved, that in point of magnificence and completeness, it shall be a World's Exhibition, and we are sure that the British public will aid them, in whatever way is deemed most effective, in giving form and substance to the grand conception.

The length of our summary of Parliamentary proceedings obliges us to restrict, to a few sentences, our remarks upon the foreign intelligence of the week. On the Continent, the "party of order"—to whom recent experience is as a sealed book—is zealously sowing the seeds of future revolution. In France, the uppermost question for the hour is the bill now before the Legislative Assembly for augmenting the President's salary—a measure which, following so close upon the heels of the Electoral Bill, suggests suspicions to the disadvantage of Louis Napoleon. According to present appearances, the reactionary majority are more united in adopting repressive measures than in obliging the President, and there is reason to doubt whether they will pass the bill. In Germany, the sovereigns of Prussia, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, are boldly throwing off the mask—in the first case, by the adoption of most intolerable press-laws; and in the other two, by dissolving

refractory Parliaments—each, perhaps, relying upon the result of the conference of crowned heads which has been sitting at Warsaw, under the auspices of the Emperor of Russia. The King of the Two Sicilies has given to the world another instance of his facility in forswearing himself, by abrogating the constitution to which he was pledged. Republican America furnishes its quota of misdeeds to darken the gloomy picture which one week's intelligence presents to our view. The abettors of absolutism may point to the piratical Cuban expedition, and the flagrant outrage on Frederick Douglass, in proof of their position, that injustice and intolerance are not exclusively confined to monarchical countries. Happy is it for the human race, that the maintenance of right principle is not entirely dependent upon the conduct of either professed friends or open foes!

A TRULY MODEST PROPOSAL.

WE crave the indulgence of our readers whilst venturing, in the absence of any purely political topic of an urgent character, to bring under their notice in this place a subject more especially befitting our ecclesiastical columns. We do so because we are anxious to seize the first opportunity of discussing the Second Report of the Commissioners for the Subdivision of Parishes, just made public. The proposal it contains is so important in the principle it embodies, and will, if acted upon, be productive of such an incalculable train of pernicious results, that we cannot allow a single week to elapse without giving the country fair warning of the mischief that is on the anvil.

The Commissioners submit to her Majesty's Government a scheme for the erection of *six hundred additional churches*, at the cost of two million one hundred pounds, and for raising the annual value of three hundred and thirty livings, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, now under £200 a year, to that sum at least.

The mode in which the Commissioners propose to achieve this magnificent end is as follows:—They pretend that they have no desire to come upon the public purse for the large amount of money requisite for the accomplishment of their object. They therefore seek, as they say, to supply the deficiency of spiritual instruction from sums derived either from ecclesiastical sources, or from the liberality of the Church's own members. This they think they might do, by *selling the whole amount of ecclesiastical patronage* now in the hands of the Crown, and by applying a portion of it as a stimulant to the development of voluntary effort.

The method they suggest is this. The Lord Chancellor has in his gift 777 benefices, with an aggregate annual value of nearly £200,000. The Commissioners propose that the advowsons of those livings which range above the mark of £200 a year, valued at from seven to ten years' purchase of the net value, shall be gradually sold, and the proceeds applied to the erection, in part, of the six hundred churches—that is to say, out of the funds thus placed at the disposal of the Church Building Commissioners, a sum, sufficient to provide one half of the cost of the said churches, is to be given, and the other half, together with the site, is to be provided by the parties applying for this public aid. The edifices having been thus erected, it is necessary to look out for some means of endowing them. The Commissioners are not very explicit upon this part of their plan. They merely point attention to the Report of her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into "episcopal and capitular revenues," deducing from it the inference, that if their recommendations are carried out, a sum sufficient to meet those requirements may, in the course of a few years, become available, and that, meanwhile, the anticipated revenue may be mortgaged for half the expected amount, as security for capital to be forthwith advanced.

For the augmentation of the annual value of livings now in the gift of the Crown, producing less than £200 a year, and in number 330, the Commissioners propose that the advowsons shall be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale shall be invested, for the purpose of raising the annual value of each benefice to £200.

Let us now remark briefly upon the principle involved in this plan. It is this—that a *large amount of public property shall be handed over to private individuals*, with a view to furnish an additional sum for ecclesiastical purposes. The Church patronage of the Lord Chancellor, nominally belonging to the Crown, is, in fee, the property of the people; and in any future appropriation of Church revenues to secular purposes would, of course, be so dealt with. Whenever the time comes, as come assuredly it will, for the disestablishment of the Church of England, *private patrons* will claim, and will certainly secure, compensation for the loss of property inflicted upon them. The Crown, it is obvious, could put in no such claim—and hence, in the case of every living at its disposal, the public may be regarded as having a reversionary interest to the amount of

from seven to ten years' purchase of its annual value. This interest the Commissioners propose to sell, and either to sink the purchase-money in the erection of new buildings, which will probably never return a halfpenny, or to add permanently to the value of the living. The effect will be, that where, before, the public might have justly insisted upon the withdrawal of funds from ecclesiastical uses, without any compensatory deductions, they will, according to this plan, be compelled to purchase back their right from the individual patrons to whom it has been transferred, and to give just as much more for it as the proposed sacrifice of the Chancellor's patronage has added to the value of the living. In fact, it amounts to this—we sell an advantage now claimable by the public for so much, and make a present of the purchase-money, or, at least, something equivalent, to the Church and her patrons; and if ever we resume the advantage we have parted with, we must buy back, not only what was originally our own, but what has been increased in worth by the addition of the money we sold it for. This is a double robbery on the public under the pretext of sparing the public's pocket.

But there is another aspect in which this modest proposal may be viewed. Take, for example, a living now in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, value £140 a year, and suppose it to be sold to a private patron for twelve years' purchase—an amount probably as large as, under the circumstances, it will command. The living will then have cost the purchaser £140 × 12 = £1,680. Fund now the £1,680, and out of the interest of it add £60 a year to the value of the benefice, making its yearly income £200. Now, £200 at twelve years' purchase will produce £2,400—or, in other words, £720 above the sum given by the purchaser for the advowson. This is a tolerable profit on one transaction—gained, too, at the expense of the public. Is it not a modest request to ask us thus to throw away our property, with the implied condition, that if ever, for the public good, we should require it again, we must be content to purchase it back at a vastly-enhanced price?

We are in no great fear that this surprisingly cool recommendation of the Commissioners for the Subdivision of Parishes will be carried out, or that the State's interest in ecclesiastical patronage will be put up for sale to the highest bidder. Even the Whigs, humble servants as they are of the episcopal bench, are not likely to part with a single tangible advantage of a political kind, more especially when they enjoy it in the shape of authority to present to a place, for any theoretical benefits to the Church. This time, we think, we may trust statesmen to fight the battle against ecclesiasticalism. For it is only, or chiefly, on account of the large control which Government has over the Establishment, by means of its appointment of the bishops, and the preferments in its gift, that it cares to uphold a system so generally alien to the spirit of the age. The Commissioners, therefore, will have had the merit only of deliberately putting on record what the Church would like to do if it could. We predicted, when this Commission was appointed, that whatever might be its plans for making the Church more efficient as a spiritual instructor, it would assuredly encounter an insurmountable obstacle on the part of those who look upon it as an engine of political power. This second Report of theirs confirms us in the expectation. Already the *Times* has opened fire upon it as a piece of cool effrontery. As such it will, no doubt, be generally regarded. Nevertheless, we hope that all who are unfriendly to a State establishment of religion will be on the alert, and keep a watchful eye upon what is to follow this "truly modest proposal."

STRIPES ON THE AMERICAN BANNER.

NATIONAL character is strangely, sadly anomalous. Individual inconsistencies are mingled and exaggerated in its composition. Its elements are incongruous, and their relative proportion uncertain. Its symbols, rightly, are double-headed, its banners particoloured. The image whose head was gold, and the feet thereof mingled iron and clay, is a true and everlasting type of aggregated humanity.

The American people are just now giving striking illustration to the sentiment. Their great national council has been occupied since the commencement of this year's sitting, to the exclusion of almost every other topic, with the question of slavery—not whether the Free States shall refuse to continue in unity with the Slave States; not even whether the latter shall be treated with for the surrender of their guilty possessions; but whether a central territory, common to the federal republic as its legislative capital, shall be purged from the pollution—whether a State that refuses to participate in the enormous sin, shall be admitted into the compact—and whether laws shall not be enforced throughout the whole commonwealth against harbouring fugitive slaves. To us, who have never seen a slave, this last question, at least, seems incapable of debate. We can conceive of no circumstance short of positive physical

inability, no motive less than that of the strongest religious principle, powerful enough to induce us to witness a man in manacles solely through the accident of birth, without forcibly interfering for his liberation; much less can we deem obligatory the law that forbids us to shelter and succour him in his flight from the house of bondage. The heart asserts, in such a case, its supremacy over all statute or prescriptive right—hastens to utter by any speech its vindication of rights anterior to all enactments. Yet the greatest of American statesmen are found declaring for the enforcement of laws that will leave no "city of refuge," no solitary sanctuary, for the escaped bondsman throughout the North—declaring for his re-capture and restoration wherever he may hide. And there is too much fear that this "compromise," as it is called—this conciliation of slaveholders by the relinquishment of liberties which it is treason to humanity to lay down—will be accepted as the basis on which to re-construct the threatened unity of the great republic; the boasted representative to the world of individual independence and equal rights.

The Cuban expedition is another sad exemplification of the presence of an unclean, unquiet spirit in the bosom of the Western World. We do not mean for a moment to attribute this buccannery enterprise to the American people or Government: we doubt not that the latter only expressed the will of the great majority of the former in ordering its interception, and the arrest of its beaten leader. But neither can we avoid the suspicion, that the large amount of sympathy avowed for it would have been greatly augmented by its success. There is a hot lust for conquest, under the pacific pretence of annexation, devouring the morality of a large class—or so much of it as unchecked commercialism has left unconsumed; a fever only more inflamed by the acquisition of Texas, the war with Mexico, and the discovery of California. Another large class—the escaped criminals of the Old World, and the disbanded soldiers of the New; reckless and indolent—are ready enough to do the work, with or without the authority of the State. On Cuba—the Queen of the Antilles; an island of fertile soil and salubrious climate, larger than Ireland, and within twelve hours' steaming of the southernmost port of the States—the traders and the soldiers have long looked with covetous eye. Political encouragement has probably not been wanting; and if it had, the sacred names of freedom and humanity could be made to sanction the crime. That it would be greatly to the advantage of the Cubans to connect themselves with the United States there can be no doubt—but that they are eager for the connexion does not appear. The slaves would not be emancipated—for it is the pro-slavery party that attempt the subjugation of the island: their bondage would more probably be prolonged. The slave-trade would be stimulated by American money and hardihood, and the decaying negro population of the South perpetually recruited by a nefarious traffic with the coast of Africa *via* Cuba. The promontory of the West Indian Archipelago once gained, the same geographical justifications which are now urged by its would-be captors, might be fairly pushed on till the whole are covered. Thus the obvious motives and the probable results of the expedition mark it out for condemnation, resistance, and suppression.

There is one other unhappy exhibition of this spirit among the American people which we must notice—the violence employed by a ruffianly band to break-up the anti-slavery meeting recently held in New York. All the respectable citizens must feel disgraced by the commission, in their city, of such outrages; but they are not altogether irresponsible for them. The authorities were evidently by no means anxious to exert their power in putting down the disturbers, while one of the New York papers, infamous throughout the world, openly incited them to violence. The assault committed on Frederick Douglass, a few days afterwards, when walking in the Broadway with two white ladies, shows but too unmistakably how strong is the detestable "prejudice of colour" among the white population. Except these infernal passions—this avarice of territory, this intolerance of free speech and personal liberty—be thoroughly cast out, or, at least, absolutely mastered, woe be to the Union! It will never secure that respect and admiration to which all its other attributes entitle it, and which would else be gladly rendered. It will be dialled, guarded against, abroad—it will carry curses in its own bosom, like the dogs kennelled in the womb of Sin. It will find a limit put to its aggressions; and then the children of Babel whom it had allowed to worry their neighbours, will turn again and rend the hand that fostered when it should have scourged.

WISE BENEVOLENCE.

THE disposition "to do good and to communicate," so happily awakened of late years, has taken few fairer or more useful forms than the Society for

Mr. EDWARDS affirmed that the bulk of the population in Lancashire and the West Riding are against the bill; and he attacked Lord Ashley, the champion of the operatives, for deserting them without reason.

Lord ASHLEY replied, with a solemn asseveration:—

I never considered myself as their champion, but I did consider myself their friend; and I declare before God, that I have done that which appeared to me to be best for their interests; and every successive hour, and all the intelligence I receive, convince me that, by God's blessing, I have been enabled to judge aright. I may be permitted to state, solemnly, and before this august assembly, that I have sacrificed to them almost everything that a public man holds dear to him; and now I have concluded by giving them that which I prize most of all—I have even sacrificed for them my reputation [cheers].

The amendment was supported by Mr. W. BROWN, Mr. J. WILLIAMS, and Mr. BRIGHT, who strenuously combated a deference to ignorance and sentimentalism. It was opposed by Mr. AGLONBY, who assented to the Government compromise "by compulsion as it were;" by Mr. B. DENISON, who testified to Lord Ashley's high principle and wisdom in a difficult position; by Mr. BROTHERTON, who thought that the bill would be better than a ten-hours bill, or than any other measure likely to be carried; and by Mr. W. J. FOX, on the ground of compact and honourable obligation.

Mr. Elliot's amendment was rejected by 246 to 45.

A briefer discussion was raised by Lord ASHLEY, on an amendment on the same clause, whereby he means to change the hours at which children shall begin and leave off work, from 5.30 a.m., and 8.30 p.m., to 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. He only asked that children of tender age should enjoy the same benefit as was enjoyed by adults and females above the age of eighteen years. Sir GEORGE GREY opposed the amendment, as tending to place a limitation on adult labour; whereas it is not intended to interfere with the act of 1844. Mr. STANLEY shared these views. Mr. BRIGHT renewed his general protests, and warmly inveighed against the attempt, under the guise of sympathy with children, "to get that which they dared not ask for openly," the stoppage of the labour to adult men and the machinery. Mr. BROTHERTON supported the amendment, as tending to simplicity; Mr. WALTER supported it as a corollary of the limitation fixed for the hours of young persons and women; Mr. Alderman SIDNEY, on the ground of humanity. It was opposed by Mr. MILLNER GIBSON, Mr. TRELAWNEY, and Mr. HEYWOOD, on the principles urged by Mr. Bright.

The amendment was negative, by 102 to 72.

Lord ASHLEY said, that in consequence of the decision to which the committee had just come, he should consider himself relieved from the obligation which he had felt himself under with regard to this subject. He could not consider it a final decision of the question; and therefore, at a desirable opportunity, he should consider it his duty to restate the claims of the persons whose interests he had supported.

The other clauses were agreed to, the House resumed, and the bill was reported.

PARLIAMENTARY SUFFRAGE IN IRELAND.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the second reading of the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill was moved by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, with an introductory statement of its object and provisions, to freshen past explanations in the other House.

The forty-shilling freehold franchise was given as long ago as the reign of Henry VIII. Electoral privileges were given to the Roman Catholics by the Irish Parliament in 1792 or 1793, subject to registry. It was deeply to be regretted that the latter opportunity was not taken to limit the constituency on the one side as much as it was extended on the other; for the retention of the forty-shilling freehold franchise, accompanied by the admission of Catholics to vote, had produced consequences permanently injurious to the peace of Ireland—through the perjury, venality, bribery, and contrivance, entailed on the country by the desire created to make what was called a strong and commanding Parliamentary influence. Notwithstanding the addition of leasehold voters to the county constituency by the Irish Reform Act in 1832, the county constituency has now so fallen away that it can no longer fairly represent the political feeling of Ireland. The whole registered constituency is little more than 30,000—only two per cent. of the population, and less than the population of one or two English counties.

It is proposed to get rid altogether of registry, and substitute for it a rating under the poor-law. A rating of £8 a year, and payment of county-rates up to a given time, will give a vote. No material change will be made in the borough constituencies by the bill; they are to be subject to the same test of rating as the county voters, but not to be called on to pay their municipal rates before voting.

In fine, Lord Lansdowne invited opposition to the second clause of the bill, providing for joint occupation: he should be at a loss for reasons to defend it, as he had always opposed joint occupancy.

Lord STANLEY intimated, that it was not his intention to oppose the second reading, in deference to the opinions of some, more sanguine than himself, that the measure can be effectively amended in committee; but he indicated at some length the nature of the objections he feels to it. He cordially approved of those provisions which alter the system of registration and assimilate it to the English system; but he objected to two propositions highly pernicious and dangerous—the compelling of a man to be a voter, and the adopting of a franchise altogether varying in principle from that applied in England and Scotland. In the town franchise, persons are to be placed on the register without any application of their own: but the truth is, that the Irish con-

stituencies, more especially the small farmers, within the last two years have had something else to do than think about political matters; they do not desire the franchise, and seek to escape that which they do not feel a boon. All question of property is to be excluded, and the mere fact of occupation—no permanent tenure even for a single year—the mere fact of being an occupier at rackrent of a property rated to a very small value, is to be the test of the franchise. The danger of such principles is so great, that unless considerable improvements were made to the bill in committee, no advantage to be gained from an improved registration should induce him to desist from persuading their lordships to reject it on the third reading.

The debate which followed was desultory. Earl GREY pointed out the effects of the present law of leasehold franchise in preventing Irish improvement—the desire to make votes being checked by the policy of refusing long leases. He insisted upon the political wisdom of transferring the allegiance of the Irish people from self-constituted agitators and redressers of imaginary wrongs, to members of Parliament, chosen by such a body of constituents that they might fairly be looked upon as the real representatives of the people; he recalled to mind, that among the ancient republics the exercise of the political franchise was made a matter of duty, and not left to choice. The Earl of DESART trusted that the House would not forward the nefarious views of those Catholic priests who are directing efforts against all property in Ireland, by giving them the great political power they would acquire under the provisions for swamping property with a crowd of semi-pauperized eight-pound voters. The Earl of ST. GERMAN welcomed the principles of the bill, but thought the county franchise should have been £12 instead of £8. The Earl of WICKLOW hoped that no attempt would be made to raise the qualification so as to limit the constituency too much. The Earl of GLENGALL satirized the political voracity with which some people eat their own words—he wondered that such people don't die of political indigestion: Lord John Russell once warned the House of Commons against a "mere occupation" franchise.

The bill was read a second time.

METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.

On Thursday, the House of Commons again went into committee on this bill.

On clause 19, which gives power to relatives to remove bodies to burial-grounds to be made under this act, on payment of fees,

Mr. STANFORD moved an amendment to the effect, that such fees should be submitted to, and authorized by, Parliament.

Sir G. GREY said, that if the fees were not to be chargeable until after they received the sanction of Parliament, the effect would be, that the bill could not come into operation till next session. The table of fees might not be ready during the present session, and the only way then in which they could receive the sanction of Parliament would be by act of Parliament passed next year; therefore, if the amendment were agreed to, it would have the effect of altogether suspending the operation of the present measure.

Lord D. STUART said, that the bill was supposed to be a poor man's bill, but the clause now under consideration was assuredly a rich man's clause.

Lord ASHLEY denied that it was a rich man's bill. At present the expense of a faculty was very great, and by the bill power was given to the board to do that for poor persons at a smaller expense which they could not at present effect otherwise than at a great cost. He thought that any statement on the subject of fees had better be postponed till they reached the next clause.

Mr. ROEBUCK begged to remind the committee that a fee for a faculty was usually paid under the influence of very painful feelings, and he hoped—nay, he had no doubt—that the clergy did not desire to tax the people for seeking to relieve the severity of those feelings; but as to the public, he had no difficulty whatever in saying, that there were many very serious reasons why the public should not be taxed on account of faculties.

Mr. LUSHINGTON saw no reason why the power of removing bodies should depend upon the consent of the incumbent of the parish.

Sir G. GREY observed, that in that respect the present measure merely retained the existing law.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE thought it would be much better to do away with the faculty altogether. It was idle to talk of removing bodies from metropolitan burial-places; they might not be for three weeks at a time in the places where they had been deposited. How could it be otherwise, when 3,000 were buried in one acre, when 136 were all that it could fairly be made to contain? It was under such circumstances a mockery to require that people should ask and pay for the consent of the incumbent.

Sir G. GREY said, that not a farthing of the fees would go to the clergy.

Mr. ROEBUCK was willing that there should be a fee for burials and removals, but he would stop there, and give nothing for consents.

Sir G. GREY said, that the burial-ground was the freehold of the incumbent, and his consent in law was necessary.

Mr. STANFORD at present withdrew his amendment.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved as an amendment, that the words "with the consent of the incumbent" be left out of the clause.

Sir G. GREY had no particular objection to such an amendment, because the words which followed, "or other person having the control or care of any church, &c.," would be sufficient to insure the object in view—viz. the consent of those having the right of freehold.

Mr. ROEBUCK might as well state at once, that it was his intention afterwards to move the omission of these words also, and to propose the insertion of the words, "with the consent of the Board of Health" [hear, hear].

Sir G. GREY, after the explanation given by the hon. member, would object to the amendment, for the reasons he had before given.

After some further discussion, Mr. Roebuck's amendment was rejected by 88 to 48.

The clause was then ordered to stand part of the bill.

On clause 20, relating to fees to be paid upon interments,

Lord ASHLEY said, there was some difficulty in drawing up a scale of fees to be put into the schedule, a circumstance which placed the framers of the bill at a disadvantage. He had before him a list of fees, which he would submit to the consideration of the House, and at the same time compare them with the fees in the existing cemeteries. The fee in the existing cemeteries for the burial of a pauper, including everything connected with the interment, except the part that belonged to the undertakers, was 9s. The fee proposed in the present scheme was 7s. In the case of a person of the artisan class, the average charge in the existing cemeteries was £1 8s. 7d. It was proposed to make it, under the new scheme, £1 5s. Then, as regarded private graves, being the highest class, the fee in the existing cemeteries was £5 7s. 6d., and the fee now proposed was £1. It was to be observed, however, that in the existing cemeteries, where the depth of a grave was very great, the expense frequently ran up to £15. A demand often arose for a particular portion of a burying-ground, owing to the circumstance of some celebrated person being buried in that spot. It was desirable that in such cases a discretionary power should be given to the board to increase the fees. The table of fees fixed by the board would be annually submitted to the Secretary for the Home Department, and by him laid before Parliament, which would thus have an opportunity of revising them.

Mr. Alderman SIDNEY said, this measure was spoken of as furnishing an economical arrangement for the interments of the poor, and yet it was proposed to charge 7s. for the burial of a pauper, for which no charge whatever was made in the churchyards [hear, hear]. Then, again, the cost of an artisan's burial was to be £1 5s., whilst in Islington churchyard it was only 12s. 4d., and in Abney-park Cemetery, 15s. [hear].

Mr. STANFORD moved that these words should be added to the clause:—"Such fees or sums having been first submitted to, and authorized by, Parliament."

Sir B. HALL contrasted the charge of 25s. to be made for an artisan's burial by the Board of Health with that of 7s. 10d. made for the same burial in the remarkably well conducted burial-ground of St. John's Wood Church. The noble member for Bath had told the House that this new scheme would reduce the cost of burials; but it was a farce to allege that such would be the case, in the face of the scale of charges which he had now proposed [hear, hear].

Sir GEORGE GREY was surprised that the hon. member for Marylebone should have only just discovered, that under the new arrangement now proposed, the cost of funerals would be increased on account of the distance to which it would be necessary to carry the bodies. That was the difficulty with which the Government had to contend. The noble member for Bath had fixed maximum fees with a large margin for reduction, and it was unfair to compare with them the funeral charges of some of the cheapest churchyards in London.

Mr. OSBORNE thought, that as they were talking about the expense of removals, it would be satisfactory to know what the country would have to pay for the removal of the noble member for Bath from the Opposition to the Treasury bench. (Lord Ashley had been sitting during the evening on the Treasury bench.) It was understood that a very high fee was to be paid for that removal [hear, hear, and laughter]. The hon. member then entered into a calculation, which led him to the conclusion, that if a fee of 15s. only was paid upon each burial in the cemetery to be established under the bill, the return would be £375,000.

Lord ASHLEY explained to the worthy alderman (Sidney) that the charges referred to by him as being made for burials were exclusive of the fees for religious service, digging, and other matters; whereas, the sums mentioned by him (Lord Ashley) included every charge.

Mr. WAKLEY thought it a duty which the Government owed to the House, that the clause should be postponed, and a schedule of fees prepared such as could substantially be adopted [hear]. The committee were proceeding upon insufficient data; they had not the materials to warrant them in coming to a positive conclusion. He should therefore feel it to be his duty to move that the further consideration of the claim be postponed accordingly.

Sir G. GREY thought, that although a schedule, if there were to be one, might be inserted afterwards, a large margin must be left for the exercise of discretionary powers by the Board of Health.

Mr. B. OSBORNE wished to know whether the Board of Health was to buy the land necessary for the cemeteries?

Lord ASHLEY—The Board of Health under this

act was not yet constituted. When it was, the board would have to select those spots which were in their opinion most convenient for the public. They would not be bound to select one, or even two such spots, and he had no doubt that for some months to come they would make use of existing cemeteries, but as to the other spots in the neighbourhood of London, "as far as we are concerned (said the noble lord), they are not yet chosen."

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE—If the Board of Health had not fixed upon Brith as a site for one of the new cemeteries, the noble lord would probably say so.

Lord ASHLEY was not aware that the Board of Health were going to Brith. It was perfectly true that they had thought of the Abbey Lands and of Brith, but nothing was settled. Those places had been thought of, and an inspection had been ordered of them, as of many other places. As to any clearance there, if it were going on it was not for the Board of Health.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL opposed Mr. Wakley's amendment. He proposed in this clause to move an addition, to the effect that the Board of Health should fix the fees, "with the approbation of one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State." The schedule of fees would then be laid before the Home Secretary; it might be moved for in Parliament, and, if the fees were found excessive, they could be reduced so as to meet the expenses necessary to pay the interest of the sums expended, and, in the next place, to meet the services to be rendered. He trusted the House would assent to the clause with the amendment he had now proposed.

Mr. STAMFORD's amendment was put and negatived without a division.

The words, "with the approbation of one of the principal Secretaries of State," suggested by Lord J. RUSSELL, were then inserted.

Mr. C. T. D'EYNCOURT then moved that the following proviso be added to the clause, "Provided always that such fees and sums shall not exceed the several fees and sums specified in the schedule annexed to this act."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL would be very glad to adopt a schedule such as was suggested if it were practicable; but it was a matter not so easily to be done as the hon. member supposed. The difference in the amount of fees paid for different descriptions of funerals rendered it impossible to lay down any scale of charges.

The committee then divided, and Mr. D'Eyncourt's proviso was rejected by 171 to 64.

The clause was then agreed to, as also were clauses 21 and 22.

On a subsequent clause, Mr. BRIGHT objected to the distance of 200 yards ordered by the bill to be kept between the grave and any dwelling-houses. He thought the limit excessive, and calculated to increase expenditure; 100 yards he considered amply sufficient.

Lord ASHLEY explained that the belt of unappropriated ground was decided upon in deference to very general opinion, and in apprehension of the danger of impurity in the water supply that had prevailed in the vicinity of the burial-places.

The CHAIRMAN reported progress at the 24th clause.

On Friday evening, the committee on the Interment Bill was resumed.

Clauses 24, 25, and 26, were agreed to without discussion. On clause 27, Lord D. STUART moved an amendment to the effect, that the Board of Health should not be empowered to appoint persons to act as undertakers; but, after an animated discussion, in which Sir G. GREY and Lord ASHLEY fought for the clause inch by inch, the amendment was withdrawn. Several other provisos were successively proposed and rejected, and the clause passed by 104 against 25. The next two clauses were agreed to with little discussion.

On clause 30, which provides compensation to incumbents of parishes for burials at the rate of 6s. 2d. each, subject to deductions for the chaplains of the board,

Sir B. HALL inquired why Government had departed from the clause in the original bill, and introduced one quite different? It had been proposed at first to take an average of years by which to fix the salaries of present and future incumbents, and he could not see why that principle had been abandoned and a fixed charge of 6s. 2d. introduced instead.

Sir G. GREY admitted that the clause originally had awarded compensation on an average of income, but Government had been induced, on consideration, to think the present mode preferable. Though great difficulty existed as to the way in which compensation should be awarded, no one denied, so far as he could hear, that the incumbents were entitled to it; and though a great part of the income of the clergy of many London parishes was derived from burial-fees, he had not heard any objection from them to Parliament dealing with the subject, but, on the contrary, had found them ready to make every fair concession of their interest for the public good [hear, hear]. The present clause would give them a smaller amount of compensation than the former. The principle on which it was founded was that of the Cemetery Acts. An account had been taken of burial-fees in the great majority of the London parishes, which gave an amount of nearly 8s. each burial, and an account in a smaller number of parishes gave an average of 6s. 2d. He had reason to believe that great body of the clergy would be satisfied with that sum, though it often fell short of their present receipts, and the Government had consequently adopted it. No additional charge would be thrown on the public by the change, as deductions would be made from the aggregate of fees for the salaries of the chaplains of the board.

Mr. LUSHINGTON moved an amendment, to the effect that the compensation to be awarded under the 30th clause to incumbents and others shall not be perpetual, but shall be limited to such incumbents and others only as shall be in actual possession of their respective tenures at the period of the passing of this act. Although he did not mean to oppose compensation to the existing incumbents, in order to strengthen his case he would set out by endeavouring to show the payment of fees for burials to the clergy was not justifiable by law. As to the right to compensation, he could not concede, nor did the legislature recognise, it in such a case. The proprietors of Gt. and Old Sarum were not compensated after the Reform Bill, nor innkeepers and postmasters after the establishment of railways. In "Willis's Reports," 18th George II., there was a case where Mr. Justice Abdy pronounced a claim for burial-fees on the part of an incumbent to be untenable, and laid it down that it was the clear duty of a parochial priest to bury the dead according to the 68th canon, by which he was liable by suspension in case of refusal, as well as according to common law, by which he was made liable in a temporal court for any nuisance arising from his neglect; that neglect, in Linwood's opinion, was simony. Sir Henry Spelman called the claim of burial-fees "abominable," and other harsh names; and Milton, in quoting him, used words so intemperate, that he (Mr. Lushington) was prevented repeating them by his regard for the prelate [a laugh]. It was but a custom—an oblation to the pastor by the relatives of the deceased. He now came to a point upon which considerable stress had been laid. It was stated, that the alterations made in the bill were founded on the practice of the cemetery companies. When one of those companies purchased a large piece of land they desired to have a portion of it consecrated by the bishop of the diocese; but the bishop told them that he would not consecrate any portion of their cemetery unless a high wall were raised between it and that portion of the ground which it was proposed to leave unconsecrated; and, further, that he would not do it unless they agreed to pay certain fees upon every burial to the existing incumbents, as well as to all others who might succeed them. When the cemetery at Kensal-green was opened, the proprietors of that ground, at the instance of the bishop, agreed to pay to the incumbents of parishes and their successors 6s. for every burial in a vault, and 2s. 6d. in the open ground, and a further fee of 2s. 6d. to the incumbent of the parish of Marylebone for every such interment. It was subsequently thought that this was rather a bad bargain, and when other cemeteries came into existence they were compelled to pay still higher prices—the Western Cemetery to pay 10s., and another cemetery subsequently established 20s., and all this for the sake of increasing the incomes of the clergy! He would put a case the force of which he had no doubt would be felt by the House. He did not like to anticipate unpleasant casualties, but suppose his hon. and gallant friend below him were to die at Brighton, he could not be buried in the cemetery at Brighton unless the incumbent of the parish were paid a sum of £2 2s. [hear, hear]. When the incumbents asked for compensation he desired to know, was no compensation due to the public—no compensation to those who in the late pestilence lost so many of their friends and relations? It was well known that when propositions were made for the removal of interments from the metropolis, the main opposition was offered by the clergy, and mainly on account of the fees which accrued to them from the practice of intramural burial. He would ask emphatically was there no compensation due to those who had suffered by the pertinacious refusals which the clergy gave to any proposition for putting an end to intramural burials? Then, with respect to the Dissenters, he was bound to say that when the members of the Church made those payments they only assisted an establishment with which they were themselves in communion. Now the condition of the Dissenters was the very reverse of this. He was acquainted with a gentleman of the bar, who was a rigid Dissenter; his wife, a member of the Church, was dead, and had been buried in consecrated ground; but her widowed husband, however desirous he might be to direct that his remains should repose beside hers, could secure to himself no such melancholy satisfaction; for he being a Dissenter, the burial-service of the Church could not be read at his interment. It happened to him to mix very freely in various classes of society in this metropolis, and he could undertake to say, that in almost every class there existed a certain degree of disaffection to the Church of England, which was expressed in the most violent, often in the most furious, manner. He must say, that if they wished to secure the falling attachment of the Dissenters, they would agree to the amendment which he had proposed.

Sir B. HALL said, that the plan according to which the bill then before them had been modified would increase the incomes of the metropolitan incumbents inordinately. Its operation would be to augment them at least 175 per cent.; and if the population went on increasing as it had done of late years, 40 per cent. more might be added to that estimate. [It was intimated by Sir G. GREY that the words of the bill were, "6s. 2d. for burials in consecrated ground."] The clear purpose of the plan was, to fix the fees so that the total receipts should advance as the population increased. He would move the insertion of the word "present," before "incumbents," in the first line of the clause, so as to limit the compensation to be given by the clause to present incumbents.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said, that it was a great mistake to consider these burial-fees in the light of a payment for the performance of a particular service. They were, in fact, only the medium of affording the clergyman the means of existence. The hon. gentleman had complained that these fees would increase with the increase of the population, but what was more fitting than that as the population continued to increase the means of supplying the ministrations of religion should increase with it?

Mr. HUMS contended that the clergyman of a parish was bound to bury without any fee, and if he refused he was liable to punishment. He thought it was fair to give present incumbents compensation, but he denied the justice of extending it to their successors [hear, hear].

Sir DAVID EVANS said, they had what was called a "perpetual annuity" in the first bill; and though the phrase had been ingeniously withdrawn, the reality had not. There were 52,000 burials in the metropolis annually; and, assuming that all these took place in consecrated ground, no less a sum than £17,000 per annum would be received. From this sum the stipend of the chaplains would be deducted, and the surplus would go, in all time coming, to the incumbents of the various parishes. Now, he asked, on what good ground could they propose such a compensation as this? [hear, hear.]

Lord ASHLEY said, that if they looked at the compensation now offered, they would find that it was considerably less than the annuity based upon the five years' average which was proposed in the first draught of the bill. Even supposing that the compensation was to be the amount of fees derived from the burial of 52,000 persons per annum, it would not be much more than £16,000; but it was manifest that they would not receive the fee upon the whole of these, for a considerable proportion of the interments would go into the unconsecrated ground, and into the ground set apart for Roman Catholics, and therefore all these would have to be deducted from the sum of £16,000 [hear, hear]. The clergy, when they proposed the system of fees, likewise proposed that a deduction should be made for the services of the chaplains. This would amount to £2,000 or £3,000, and therefore not more than £13,000 a-year would be left for compensation. Now, taking the estimate made in 111 parishes, the sum to which the clergy would be entitled as a fee was 7s. 9d., while the fee which they had appropriated to themselves was 6s. 2d., subject to the deduction he had mentioned for payment of the chaplains. There were good reasons why they preferred this mode of payment to that of the annuity. There was a precedent in the case of the cemetery companies; and then they had this advantage, that they received their payments out of the interments in consecrated ground only, and therefore were not exposed to the charge of receiving the contributions of Roman Catholics and Dissenters [hear, hear]. So far as he could gather the opinions of the committee, there seemed to be no very strong opposition to the compensation of the existing clergymen; but decided objections had been expressed to the perpetuation of the scheme. Now, these fees were not to be considered as mere payment for particular services; they were to be taken as a stipend for the performance of the general services which the clergy had to perform, there being in many instances little or no emolument beyond what was derived from churchyard fees, while in others 50 per cent. of the clergyman's income was derived from that source. The clergymen of the various parishes would still have the charge of the poor and the duty of visiting from house to house. All the duty taken from them was that connected with the burial of the dead—their other clerical duties remained the same as before; and that was the ground on which it was thought right to grant the continuation of the fees [hear, hear]. As the population increased the duties of the clergymen would, of course, also increase; and therefore he thought there was no weight in the argument which had been founded on that circumstance [hear, hear].

Mr. HUMS wished to hear from the Attorney-General what was the state of the law regarding fees?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, the authorities quoted by the hon. member for Westminster (Mr. Lushington) were not at all in point. No fee could be recovered either by the common law, or the canon law, for a duty not discharged by the individual; but there was a custom for claiming a fee on account of duty performed by a party himself.

The committee then divided, when the numbers were—

For Mr. Lushington's amendment 88
Against it 126

Majority 38

On the motion that the amount of the fee to be paid to the incumbent, as compensation, on the removal of each body from the parish for burial, be 6s. 2d.,

Sir B. HALL said, that the burial-fee now charged in the parish of St. Pancras was 2s. 6d.; by increasing it to 6s. 2d. would be adding 175 per cent. to the present income of the clergyman, so far as regarded burial-fees. The population of that parish, according to the last census, was 118,000, and it was supposed now to reach 130,000; so that, in a few years, the income derived from those fees would be trebled.

Mr. HUMS suggested that a list of the charges should be obtained, and an average taken, by which to estimate the amount of compensation to the existing incumbent, there being no objection to make him compensation. At present, they were entirely in the dark upon the subject, and they knew not upon what principle the amount of compensation had been estimated.

Mr. BRIGHT and other members suggested the postponement of the clause, which Sir G. GREY re-

sisted. Mr. Hume then moved that the Chairman report progress, which was rejected by 144 to 52. Mr. Alderman SIDNEY then moved that the Chairman should leave the chair—a proposition which was eventually assented to, on the understanding that the bill should be proceeded with at a morning sitting on Tuesday.

THE PIRATICAL EXPEDITION TO CUBA

Was the subject of conversation in both Houses on Friday night.

In the Lords, Lord BROUGHAM introduced the matter, expressing his confidence that the Government of the United States—which he considered, "though of a Republican class, to be a respectable Government"—had power and strength enough to prevent its subjects from engaging in a piratical expedition upon a large scale against a peaceful and unoffending people. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE affirmed that this piratical expedition—of the very worst description—was reprobated by the Government at Washington, and he mentioned the steps taken to arrest it on the voyage.

The Earl of ABERDEEN had no doubt of the sincerity of the United States Government: but when, twenty years ago, we were suspected of unlawful designs against Cuba, and thereupon offered, together with France, to guarantee the possession of Cuba to Spain, on that occasion the United States refused to join in the guarantee.

Lord BROUGHAM challenged denial to the legal proposition, that a pirate is "hostis humani generis," whom all civilized nations must aid to destroy: therefore the commander of a British cruiser would neglect his duty if he did not aid the Spaniards against this expedition.

Lord STANLEY wanted to know if any instructions, and if any, what, have been sent to our commander in reference to this expedition? The Marquis of LANSDOWNE not answering the question directly, Lord STANLEY fancied he had not been heard, and repeated his question—"Have any instructions been sent at all?"

Lord LANSDOWNE: I am not prepared, without notice, to state what instructions were sent; and I shall not answer that question. Lord STANLEY insisted that the invasion of Cuba by buccaneers is not a matter of indifference to this country; and he pressed his inquiry. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that the instructions could only be eventual instructions, and such instructions it was not usual to make known. Lord STANLEY, again: Have any instructions been sent at all?

Earl GREY, venting his "surprise" that Lord Stanley, with his official experience, should so persist—Lord STANLEY retorted: I am not to be taught my duty by the noble Earl. It is the right and duty of every Peer of this House to ask any question whereby he can ascertain if her Majesty's Government has performed its duty on a matter deeply concerning the honour and interest of this country. I have put a question to her Majesty's Ministers, and wish to know if they will give an answer or not?

Lord BROUGHAM rose, but Lord STANLEY waved him down with "No, no! I put the question to the noble Marquis."

Lord LANSDOWNE observed, that the noble Lord must not consider himself as the sole arbiter of the will of the House.

The conversation continued with equal asperity, but with equal sterility, in respect of official disclosures: in the course of it, alluding to our recent coolness towards Spain, Lord ABERDEEN deprecated our being lukewarm.

The subject was mentioned in the House of Commons by Mr. DISRAELI; but the only peculiar feature of the explanation by Lord PALMERSTON was, that he had "communicated the information received" to the Spanish Minister on the preceding day.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, the Marquis of WESTMEATH moved the second reading of the bill for amending the Irish Encumbered Estates Act, the main feature of which was to provide that no estate should be sold for less than 15 years' purchase.

The Earl of CARLISLE opposed the further progress of the bill, on the ground that the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act was not accompanied with so much evil as was asserted by the Marquis of Westmeath.

The Earl of GLENALL attacked the Encumbered Estates Act in no measured terms. It was nothing else than confiscation and plunder of the most infamous description.

After considerable discussion, in the course of which the Duke of RICHMOND, Earl FITZWILLIAM, Lord BROUGHAM, and Earl WICKLOW, all supported the bill, or advised the restoration of the Encumbered Estates Act to its original shape.

The Earl of CARLISLE said, that he should not divide against the bill after the very strong expression of opinion in its favour which he had just heard. He believed that a modification of the act, removing from its jurisdiction estates where the encumbrances did not exceed a moiety of the value, was desired in Ireland; or if sent down to the House of Commons, the bill might be discussed in conjunction with another measure upon the same subject brought in by the Solicitor-General.

Lord STANLEY was not satisfied with so limited a concession of amendment to the Encumbered Estates Act. Twelve years' purchase had, he believed, been the maximum obtained for freehold land; and in many cases the prices had ranged from ten to eight, seven, or even one and a half years' purchase. He dared the Government to produce the official return of sales completed since the act passed.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE promised to lay the return on the table if it were moved for. The bill was then read a second time.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL.

Lord BROUGHAM then moved that certain persons interested in the Australian colonies should be heard by counsel at the bar against the bill for governing those colonies. The noble lord briefly stated the objections of the petitioners to the measure, and enumerated various precedents, in which private persons had been heard on public bills.

Earl GREY would have been glad to hear counsel had that course been consistent with the rules and practice of the House. He denied that the precedents cited bore upon the matter, because in all those cases the parties heard had been personally interested, which was not the case with the present petitioners. Under such circumstances he could not consent to the motion.

Lord MONTEAGLE contended that as a matter of justice, principle, and policy, the petitioners ought to be heard at the bar.

Earl GRANVILLE regretted the opposition to this measure, which had been brought forward by the Government in the belief that it was entirely consonant with the wishes of the colonists. Those colonists had not expressed any feeling, by public meetings or otherwise, against the bill, and he did not think any case had been shown for assenting to the motion of the noble and learned lord.

Lord BROUGHAM, in reply, contended that they were bound to hear parties who, by their accredited agents, declared they should be injured by their lordships' contemplated legislation.

The motion was ultimately lost on a division, in which the numbers were—For the motion, 25; against it, 33: majority, 8.

The Bishop of OXFORD, in a speech of great ability, then moved that the bill be referred to a select committee. In his opinion, the bill handled the interests of the Australian colonies most hastily and injudiciously, and was liable to one fatal objection, professing as it did to establish a single Chamber composed out of the most discordant elements.

Earl GREY opposed the amendment, which he argued, would cause a needless delay, and prolong a condition of agitation and uncertainty in the Australian colonies. In a prolonged address, the noble earl examined the various provisions of the bill, contending that it presented a copy of the British constitution as close as the condition of the colonies enabled them to follow; endowing them with self-government to the degree in which it was safe; and conferring the power of self-rectification at the wish of the colonists themselves, whenever that wish should be distinctly expressed.

Lord STANLEY supported the amendment, but consented to allow the second reading if certain clauses were withdrawn.

Earl GREY declined to promise the mutilation of the bill, and postponed all modifications until the clauses came on for consideration.

Their lordships divided—For the amendment, 21; Against it, 34; Majority, 13.

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

SUNDAY LABOUR AT THE POST-OFFICE.

Sir G. GREY, on Monday, appeared at the bar with her Majesty's answer to the address of the House relative to Sunday-labour at the Post-office, which the right hon. baronet read as follows:—

I have received your address, praying that the collection and delivery of letters may, in future, entirely cease on Sunday in all parts of the kingdom; and also that an inquiry may be made as to how far, without injury to the public service, the transmission of the mails on the Lord's-day may be diminished or entirely suspended. And, in compliance with your request, I have to inform you that I shall give directions accordingly [cheers, and a cry of "Oh, oh!"]

Mr. THORNELY begged to ask the noble lord at the head of the Government whether an exemption would not be made in favour of the foreign correspondence of the country? Suppose that a mail-packet from America had arrived yesterday at Liverpool, with 10,000 or 12,000 letters. Under present circumstances these letters would have been sorted at Liverpool late last evening, and delivered this morning in London, such letters containing, as they did, many thousands in bills of exchange [cries of "hear, hear!"], stocks to a large amount, and letters of the greatest possible consequence. The same thing would happen on the arrival of foreign letters at Falmouth and Southampton; and he therefore begged to ask the noble lord whether an exemption would not be made in favour of foreign letters?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that with respect to the delivery of letters, the directions given would be in conformity with the address of that House; and there would, accordingly, be no exception with regard to the delivery of foreign letters.

Mr. M. GIBSON thought the address only referred to the collection and transmission of letters.

Sir G. GREY: The collection and delivery.

Mr. M. GIBSON said, that the collection of letters, in the language of the Post-office, was the bringing together of letters from the branch offices to the central offices in towns. He hoped there was no intention to stop the sending away of letters from the principal towns on Sunday evening.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that the transmission of letters on Sunday was to be made, in conformity with the address, the subject of the inquiry. The desire of the Government was to carry into effect the address of the House [hear, hear].

Mr. M. GIBSON supposed there would be no alteration with reference to the delivery of Sunday newspapers.

No answer was returned to this question.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

On the motion for bringing up the report of the Supply Committee,

Mr. HUME, pursuant to notice, moved that the vote of £103,610 for the works of the new Houses of Parliament should be diminished by the sum of £3,000, being the amount proposed in the estimate for the expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts. The hon. member supported his motion by numerous references to the plans and estimates that had been successively prepared, and showed how incessantly the programme was altered, and how costly were the alterations. The original estimate of £707,000 had, in fact, been expanded into a net outlay of more than two millions. He recommended that the subject should be referred to a select committee to investigate the cause of this enormous excess.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after recapitulating many of the statements he had produced on a former evening, declared that the real expenditure upon all the purposes that could fairly be charged upon the original computation had exceeded the first estimate by not more than £230,000. All the surplus of expenditure had arisen from items not taken into the architect's account, the principal being the site, the water-side esplanade, the construction of a main sewer, the warming, ventilating, and fire-proofing apparatus, the fixtures, furniture, &c. The right hon. baronet submitted that the appointment of a select committee would only lead to a temporary stoppage of the works, and the commencement of a vague inquiry into a complicated series of arrangements and minor changes of plan during the progress of the building for some years past. He had no objection to a committee of inquiry into the accommodation provided in the new chamber of the Commons.

After a few words from Sir C. BURNELL,

Sir R. PEEL read copious extracts from the reports of committees, drawn up many years since, to prove that the alterations which had produced the expense now complained of had originated in great measure in suggestions made by Mr. Hume himself, and were forced upon the public departments either by the committee of which that gentleman had been an active member, or by special votes of the House itself. Assuming to himself the greatest share of responsibility for the introduction of works of art into the new palace of the Legislature, Sir R. Peel declared that he had taken that step under the sanction of the unanimous opinion of a committee especially appointed to consider the subject, and among whose members Mr. Hume had figured. Detailing some of the proceedings which the Government had adopted to carry out the recommendations of that committee, and the subsequent resolutions of the House itself, he claimed credit for prudence in the means selected, by public competition, the offer of prizes, &c., and for success in the result, which had brought forward many artists previously unknown, and developed a talent in fresco painting, and other branches of art, heretofore latent among Englishmen.

Mr. OSBORNE said, the question was not whether the Fine Arts Committee should be extinguished, but whether it should be suspended until the completion of the House. If the new building was either beautiful or useful, the enormous expenditure might not be grudged; but it was neither. Notwithstanding the large expense incurred for ventilation, the air was so mephitic that he believed it was the design of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to kill the country party in the lobbies.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied to Mr. Osborne, and observed, that if the House, after appointing the committee, withheld this grant, the only result would be that the committee could not, with any regard to their character, continue their functions. The question did not relate to the merits of Mr. Barry.

After some further discussion as to whether the motion should be withdrawn, it was, upon a division, negatived by 144 against 62.

Mr. HUME then moved for the appointment of the committee he had mentioned, to which Lord J. RUSSELL objected; and, after a short discussion, this motion was also negatived, on a division, by 85 against 55.

The resolution was then agreed to.

ABOLITION OF THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

On the order for the second reading of the Lord-Lieutenancy Abolition (Ireland) Bill,

Mr. GRATTAN moved that it be deferred for six months, arraigning not only this measure as a breach of faith and an invasion of the rights of the people of Ireland, but the whole system of administration in that country, which was breeding a spirit of alienation there.

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON reviewed the provisions of the bill, which, after great consideration, he felt it his duty to oppose.

Mr. M. O'CONNELL likewise opposed the bill, the arguments in favour of which he endeavoured to refute. If the abuses in the office of Lord-Lieutenant, and its expense, were arguments for its abolition, they would extend to all Government. This bill did not merely deal with an office; if it passed, it would be the first blow to the connexion of Ireland with this country.

Colonel DUNN protested against the measure as most injurious to Ireland, which had derived no benefit from the Union, and would suffer more from the transfer of her seat of government to England, this measure being only a commencement of the scheme of centralization.

Mr. ROXBURGH denied that general allegations of English misrule furnished any argument against the abolition of the Viceroyalty; examining with much minuteness the constitutional status of the Lord

Lieutenant, he argued that the administration of the proposed Secretary of State for Ireland, armed with ampler powers, but checked by fuller responsibility, was much calculated to secure the peace and prosperity of the country.

Mr. CONOLLY supported the measure, as abrogating the last sign of separation between England and Ireland.

Mr. GROGAN opposed the bill, suggesting various evils which might result from it, and combating the few arguments which had been adduced in favour of a measure, which he contended had not been called for in Ireland.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, the objections offered by the opponents of the bill were not really objections against the measure, but were almost all directed against the legislation by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and, if good for anything, they were in favour, not of maintaining the Lord-Lieutenancy, but of abolishing it. The centralizing tendency imputed to this measure, connected with Imperial Government, was no argument against its policy, and his belief was that by this change the legislation for Ireland would more and more resemble that for England. This measure was intended for the benefit of Ireland, and had been under consideration ever since Lord Clarendon went there.

After a short struggle and a division, Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave way to a call for an adjournment of the debate until Monday next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREEK AFFAIR.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated, that the communication still going on with the French Government rendered it highly inadvisable that Lord Stanley should bring on his motion relating to the affairs of Greece. The noble lord, with great reluctance, consented to postpone his motion till Monday, the 17th.

THE CENSUS.—Mr. C. LEWIS, on Thursday, obtained leave to bring in a bill for taking account of the population of Great Britain. The hon. member said that the cost of the last census was £100,000, a part of which had been paid by the parishes, and the rest out of the national exchequer. By this bill he proposed that the whole of the expense of the census of 1861 should be paid out of the national funds. The day on which the census would be taken would be the 9th of June, 1851.

On Wednesday and Friday, the House of Commons met in the new chamber.

CHANCELLORSHIP.—Respecting the Chancellorship, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on Friday, stated that the Great Seal will be placed in Commission, in preference to entrusting it to any individual before the Government has decided on the course to be pursued with respect to the future duties of the Court of Chancery. The Government will announce its plan, most likely, on Monday week.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—In reference to the National Gallery, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that the gentlemen appointed to conduct the inquiry into the state of the pictures, and a fitting place wherein to allocate them, have made a report, but request time for further inquiries, particularly about pictures on the Continent. The Government has made a proposal to the Royal Academy, having for its object to obtain the whole of the National Gallery for the exclusive exhibition of the national pictures; and the Academy desires to comply. Lord John would move next week for a select committee to inquire into the best mode of preserving the national pictures, and to ascertain whether Trafalgar-square is the best site for a National Gallery.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD has obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the better securing the custom of tenant-right as practised in the province of Ulster, and for other purposes.

THE ROYAL ASSENT was given, on Monday, by commission, to the following bills:—Exchequer Bills; Process and Practice (Ireland) Act Amendment; Parish Constables; Acts of Parliament Abbreviation; Sunday Fairs Prevention; Licensed Victuallers, and General Fire and Life Assurance Company (No. 2); Carlisle Gas-light and Coke Company; Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; Colonization Assurance Company; Elgin Guildry Fund Society Incorporation; Exeter and Crediton Railway; Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Nottingham Freeman's Allotments. The lords commissioners were Lord Langdale, the Earl of Minto, and the Earl of Carlisle.

BATES, a man who has been keeping the Boar's Head public-house at Reading, is in custody on a charge of being a returned convict. Bates excited his wife's anger by his incontinence. In revenge, she informed the police that her husband was many years ago convicted of sheep-stealing and was transported, but managed to escape to England.

The Count and Countess Dembinski and seventy-three Polish refugees arrived in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship "Pottinger," at Southampton, on Wednesday.

DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS' BANKS.—A Parliamentary paper has been published, showing that on the last accounts taken there were 1,087,354 depositors in savings' banks. The amount of deposits, including interest, is set forth at £26,537,010.

The Prince de Joinville had a narrow escape of his life lately, having been nearly shot by a Carabiniere, whose bullet passed close to his head whilst boating in the river, near Seville, and approaching the shore on his way to Santa Maria.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.

BOARD OF HERESY BILL.

The following is the majority of 84 Peers which voted against the Bishop of London's Bill, in the House of Lords, on Monday, June 3rd:—

DUKES.	EARLS.	VISCOUNTS.	BARONS.
Bedford	Gosford	Hill	Dufferin
Manchester	Granville	Lismore	Eddisbury
Norfolk	Grey	Strangford	Erskine
	Harrowby		Foley
MARQUESSSES.	Ilchester	BISHOPS.	Glencelg
Anglesea	Inniskillen	Durham	Hatherton
Breadalbane	Leitrim	Down	Howden
Chomondale	Lanesborough	Norwich	Keane
Donegal	Mountcashel	Worcester	Kinnaird
Headfort	Minto		Langdale
Lansdowne	Morley	BARONS.	Lilford
Westminster	Pomfret	Alvanley	Middleton
	Roden	Ashburton	Methuen
EARLS.	Shedfield	Bateman	Monteagle
Bruce	Sefton	Byron	Overstone
Carlisle	Scarborough	Clarina	Poltimore
Chichester	Spencer	Castlemaine	Rayleigh
Cowper	Stratford	Camoy	Say and Sele
Denbigh	St. Germans	Campbell	Sudeley
Effingham	Suffolk	Carrington	Vivian
Fitzhardinge	Verulam	Colborne	Wodehouse
Fitzwilliam	Waldegrave	Cremorne	Wrottesley
Galloway	Yarborough	Delamere	Wharnclyffe

PAIRS.	PAIRS.
Earl of Zetland	Earl of Eglinton
Lord Elphinstone	Duke of Buccleuch
Earl Cornwallis	Earl of Powis
Lord Heytesbury	Lord Douglas
Earl of Rosebery	Marquess of Huntly
Lord Crewe	Earl of Rosse
Lord Londesborough	Marquess of Winchester
Lord de Freyne	Earl of Glengall
Duke of Grafton	Marquess of Ely
Earl of Beauchamp	Lord Southampton
Lord Portman	Earl of Cardigan
Viscount Combermere	Lord Dunraven
Earl of Morton	Earl of Kinnoul
Duke of Leinster	Marquess of Westmeath
Earl of Shaftesbury	Viscount Gage
Lord De Manley	Earl of Desart
Lord Farnham	Lord Wynford
Viscount St. Vincent	Lord Brougham
Earl of Camperdown	Lord De Ros

METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.

Minority of 88 to 126, who, in the House of Commons, on Friday, voted in favour of amendment to the 30th clause, limiting compensation to present incumbents:—

Adair, H. E.	Fortescue, Hon. J. W.	Perfect, Robert
Adair, R. A. S.	Freestun, Colonel	Pilkington, James
Alcock, Thomas	Glyn, G. C.	Ricardo, Osman
Arkwright, George	Grosvenor, Lord R.	Rice, E. R.
Baldwin, C. B.	Hardcastle, J. A.	Robartes, T. J. A.
Bass, M. T.	Harris, Richard	Romilly, Colonel
Berkeley, Hon. H. F.	Hastie, Alexander	Sidney, Mr. Ald.
Berkeley, C. L.	Hastie, Archibald	Smith, Rt. Hon. R.
Bouverie, Hon. E. P.	Headlam, T. E.	Smith, J. B.
Bright, John	Henry, Alexander	Smith, M. T.
Brotherton, Joseph	Heywood, James	Stansfield, W. R.
Burke, Sir T. J.	Hobhouse, T. B.	Stuart, Lord D.
Carter, J. B.	Hume, Joseph	Talbot, C. R. M.
Clay, James	Hutt, William	Tenison, E. K.
Cobden, Richard	Jackson, William	Thornely, Thomas
Colebrooke, Sir T. E.	Jolliffe, Sir W.	Trevelyan, Hon. F.
Colville, C. R.	Kershaw, James	Villiers, Hon. Chas.
Corbally, M. E.	Mahon, O'Gorman	Wakley, Thomas
Crawford, W. S.	Matheson, James	Walmesley, Sir J.
D'Eyncourt, C. T.	Matheson, Colonel	Wawn, J. T.
Duff, G. S.	Melgund, Viscount	Willcox, B. M. G.
Duff, James	Molesworth, Sir W.	Williams, John
Duncan, Viscount	Morris, David	Wilson, Matthew
Duncan, George	Mostyn, Hon. E. M.	Wrightson, W. B.
Duncombe, Thomas	Mowatt, Francis	Wyld, James
Ellis, Edward	Nugent, Lord	
Ellis, John	O'Flaherty, Anthony	TELLERS.
Evans, Sir De Lacy	Oswald, Alexander	Hall, Sir B.
Evans, William	Pearson, Charles	Lushington, C.
Forster, Matthew	Pechell, Sir G. B.	
	Pelham, Hon. D. A.	

MR. FOX'S BILL.

The following members of Parliament voted in the minority on Wednesday last, on behalf of Mr. Fox's bill:—

Adair, H. E.	Forster, M.	Sadler, J.
Agillonby, H. A.	Fortescue, C.	Scholefield, W.
Anderson, A.	Fox, W. J.	Smith, J. B.
Anstey, T. C.	Greene, J.	Strickland, Sir G.
Armstrong, Sir A.	Hall, Sir B.	Stuart, Lord D.
Bass, M. T.	Harris, R.	Stuart, Lord J.
Berkeley, Hon. H. F.	Henry, J.	Tenison, E. K.
Bouverie, Hon. E. P.	Heywood, J.	Thicknesse, R. A.
Brotherton, J.	Lushington, C.	Thompson, Colonel
Brown, W.	Marshall, J. O.	Thornely, T.
Bunbury, E. H.	Melgund, Viscount	Villiers, Hon. C.
Cayley, E. S.	Milnes, R. M.	Wall, C. B.
Clay, J.	Milton, Viscount	Walmesley, Sir J.
Cobden, R.	Mitchell, T. A.	Williams, J.
Davie, Sir H. R. F.	Mowatt, F.	Williams, H.
Dawson, Hon. T. V.	Muntz, G. F.	Wilson, M.
D'Eyncourt, Rt. Hon. O'Connell, J.	Pechell, Sir G. B.	TELLERS.
C. T.	Pelham, Honourable	Gibson, Right Hon.
Evans, Sir De Lacy	D. A.	T. M.
Ewart, W.	Romilly, Colonel	Hume, J.
Fergus, J.	Russell, F. C. H.	
Ferguson, Colonel		

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—Eleven men and two boys were killed, on Wednesday, by an explosion in the colliery of Little Usworth, near Washington, Durham. The explosion was caused by the sudden disengagement of a "blower or bag of gas"—that is to say, an accumulation in a natural reservoir or hollow—by the "firing of a shot," or blasting-charge. The inquest on the unfortunate sufferers was held on Friday, when, after a lengthy investigation into the circumstances, the jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned the following verdict:—

We are of opinion that Robert Storey and twelve others came to their death by the firing of Usworth pit, on the 5th inst., from a "blower," which moved the coal from the workings, and ignited at a candle, and that there was no want of ventilation or care to our knowledge.

Two of the sufferers by the "after damp" are not expected to recover, but the other three are gradually recovering.

The British Association will meet at Edinburgh on Wednesday, the 31st of July, under the presidency of its founder, Sir D. Brewster.

It is proposed to erect a monument in honour of Cowper, the poet, in Westminster Abbey, from a design by Mr. W. C. Marshall, A.R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1849.—*The Builder*.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The accounts from Osborne are of the same unvarying character, merely mentioning that "the Queen and Prince Albert walked in the park and grounds," and that "the younger members of the Royal Family walked and rode as usual." Yesterday week, the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, left Frogmore House for Osborne, where they will probably remain till the 12th. It is understood that the Court will return to Buckingham Palace on the 18th inst.

Since the sojourn of Louis Philippe at St. Leonard's, he has been confined to his residence by a severe cold. The Queen of the Belgians has also been indisposed; but an improvement has taken place, and they are both in better health than at the period of their arrival. The Duchess d'Orleans, Count de Paris, and the Duke de Chartres, have arrived at Marina.—*Brighton Guardian*.

APPOINTMENTS.—Daniel O'Connell, Esq., is appointed her Majesty's Consul at Para, in Brazil, in the room of Richard Ryan, Esq., deceased. W. Whalley Billyard, Esq., is appointed Crown Solicitor for Civil Business in New South Wales.—*Observer*.

Senor Isturitz, Ambassador from the Court of Spain, arrived at Mivart's Hotel on Wednesday, attended by a numerous suite.

Intimation of an official character has been received, stating the intention of Prince Albert to visit Fort George on the occasion of his visit to Scotland this summer. It is expected that he will inspect the regiment (Prince Albert's Own) now quartered there, about the end of August.—*Scottish Press*.

GENERAL JUNG BAHADOOR, the Nepalese Ambassador, is becoming a "popular member of the aristocracy." He attended a review in Hyde Park, early in last week, and manifested high professional satisfaction at the appearance of the soldiers, and the precision and effective air of their movements. Desiring liberty to testify his pleasure by some mark of Eastern liberality to the men, he learned a lesson of English statecraft—that it is against the rules of our service for a person in the military or diplomatic services to receive a favour from a foreign potentate. His Excellency received the intimation with ready wit and tact; acknowledging with graceful flattery to the officers the satisfaction which he was prevented from manifesting more substantially to the men. On Wednesday the General was at the spring festival of the Scottish Hospital, and made a speech in fluent Nepalese, which was translated by Captain Cavanagh, one of the gentlemen whom her Majesty has placed at the disposal of the Embassy as escorts and interpreters.

THE GREAT SEAL.—The Commissioners, to whom the custody of the Great Seal is to be entrusted on the resignation of Lord Cottenham, will be the Master of the Rolls (Lord Langdale), the Vice-Chancellor of England (Sir Launcelot Shadwell), and Baron Rolfe. This will be following exactly the precedent of 1835, when the Master of the Rolls (Sir C. Pepys), the Vice-Chancellor, and Baron Boscawen, were the Commissioners. Their tenure of the Great Seal lasted from the 24th of April, 1835, up to the commencement of Hilary Term, 1836, when Sir C. Pepys was appointed Chancellor. The present commission, it is understood, will be of very short duration, and will not be protracted beyond the time necessary for maturing the arrangements for regulating the office of Lord Chancellor, which are already known to be under consideration.—*Observer*.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—Our readers will remember that some difference of opinion has existed at Manchester on the subject of introducing religious teaching into the Owens College at Manchester. The following are the conditions on which the testator left his money:—"First, that the students, professors, and other officers and persons connected with the said institution, shall not be required to make any declaration as to, or submit to any test whatsoever of, their religious opinions; and that nothing shall be introduced in the matter or mode of education or instruction, in reference to any religious or theological subject which shall be reasonably offensive to the conscience of any student, or of his relations, guardians, or friends, under whose immediate care he shall be." We should have thought this decisive as to the exclusion of any special religious teaching, on the ground that any kind of religious teaching may be made offensive on some argument or another to a mixed body such as the students of this new college. Not so, however, think the trustees; and, having laid their case before council, they have got opinions from Mr. Teed and Mr. Malins in favour of the introduction of religious instruction. The following is an extract from a letter addressed by the trustees to a deputation inquiring how they intend to proceed:—

That the trustees (having fully considered the arguments offered by the deputation of which you were chairman) are of opinion, that they have consulted the best interests of the college, by providing for a general course of religious instruction, to be conducted in strict conformity with the will of the founder, not partaking of a sectarian character, and therefore adapted to students of different religious denominations, and whose attendance will be optional and without charge.

The character of the college now depends on the kind of person to be selected as religious teacher. He must either be a Churchman or a Dissenter, and if he be active and energetic his influence will determine the fate of the institution as episcopal or as a Dissenting college. This must be the result. We are sorry for it—as we hoped that Manchester would have possessed a truly catholic college in this new institution.—*Athenaeum*.

LITERATURE.

Brief Outline of the Study of Theology; drawn up to serve as the Basis of Introductory Lectures. By the late DR. FRIEDRICH SCHLEIERMACHER. To which are prefixed, *Reminiscences of Schleiermacher*, by Dr. Friedrich Lücke. Translated from the German by WILLIAM FARRER, LL.B. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

Of the numerous translations from German theological writers which have lately appeared in this country, we have received none with greater satisfaction than the work here presented to us by Mr. Farrer. The name and reputation of Schleiermacher have but recently become powerful in their influence on the minds of English theologians; and as yet but few are acquainted with the profoundly original writings of this most philosophical of modern divines,—except in the partial quotation and representation of his thoughts occurring occasionally in some late writers. It is unfortunate that the reception of a work like the present should be limited, and the calm consideration and wise use of its views prejudiced, by the idiotic declamation which has so widely denounced all *Germanism*, and branded with horrific names whatever proceeds from Teutonic schools. The translator is fully aware that there are some who will be ready to find “demerits” chiefly, in the character and labours of Schleiermacher; and we are quite persuaded that the treatment which has been given to works, not, perhaps, of great power or signal merit, in which his views have been brought forward—though too partially and too much in combination with other matter—has prepared many with a foregone conclusion, which proceeds from a pretentious folly, which assumes to be the “champion of orthodoxy”—as if right opinion needed patronage—and offers to Truth the protecting providence of polemic jealousy.

It is not to avoid hostile attacks and unjust imputations that Mr. Farrer has dedicated his translation to Dr. Pye Smith; but to testify the grateful affection of a pupil who would bring his “humble offering” to his tutor in the midst of his present jubilee rejoicing. But while deprecating any attempt to identify Dr. Smith with the details of doctrine and sentiment contained in this volume, and not even professing his own adherence to the system of his author, he thus admirably addresses the reverend Doctor:—

“There are reasons, moreover, for connecting your name with that of Schleiermacher; especially in an age which groans over the want of Union in the Church, and yet, in too many instances, *hugs* that mental littleness which renders union impossible; an age, therefore, which cannot afford that any real analogy or identity between the services attempted or accomplished by men of God in different countries and under different circumstances, should be overlooked or ignored. The invidiousness, not to say the impertinence, of a formal comparison between yourself and the great German, I would wholly avoid. I should be very unworthy, too, to write myself your pupil, if I were ignorant or forgetful of the existence of an important difference, in principle as well as in detail, between your system and his. Yet if (though under different circumstances, and in spheres of different extent) to combat alike, for love of the same Kingly Prophet and Priest of Humanity, against that bondage of the letter, which leaves no room for a free, symmetrical development of the higher life in man, but condemns even the renewed mind to a state of hopeless pupillage—against that inflated fanaticism, which dreams that it can dispense with learning, and looks for the fire-baptism of Pentecost, and the success of the apostolic preachers, without their previous training, under the Prince of all Instructors—and last, not least, against that haughty, Gorgon-eyed, soul-freezing Rationalism, which tends to confound Eternal Reason with the lean results of human reasoning, faith with logical understanding, and religion with morality—if the participation in this grand conflict of principle may form a bond of union between Christian teachers of different countries and different church communities, then, doubtless, in that world in which all truth-loving spirits come to understand one another, there will be no lack of sympathy between yourself and him.”

Mr. Farrer has very appropriately prefixed to the “Outline,” &c., the *Reminiscences* of Dr. Lücke, an admiring disciple and loving friend of Schleiermacher. Dr. Lücke is known favourably in this country by his Commentaries on John—those on the Epistles having been translated for the “Biblical Cabinet”—and his judgment on this “Brief Outline of the Study of Theology” is likely to be well received by English scholars and students. Having spoken of the work as “only a few sheets, but a whole world of new thoughts,” and as presenting theology “for the first time as an organic whole,” he thus proceeds:—

“Taking up, separating, connecting, arranging, with a like degree of recognition, all the essential elements of theology—the religious and the scientific, the practical and the theoretical, the positive and the philosophical—Schleiermacher rears, with artistic genius, a magnificent edifice, as well founded, as it is complete and inwardly connected. The arrangement is so simple, that every reader finds his way through it without difficulty; every theological talent and interest finds its place, its work; a vital connexion pervades the whole system; no one is permitted to be idle; only the indolent and unscientific are excluded, and that (as a matter of course, and) without the utterance of any formal ban. One does not know which to admire most in this work—the noble plan after which the whole is con-

structed, or the boldness and originality with which it is carried out. . . . If I am required to point out what is new in the work, and what we have especially gained by it, I must call attention, first, to the intimate connecting of theological science with the idea of the church, by means of which the positive, practical end, and the moral, religious interest of theology are determined; then, to the defining and placing of the notion of philosophical theology at the very portal of the study of theology, whereby the old controversy as to the relation of theology to philosophy receives a simple adjustment; further, to the peculiar combining of the exegetical, church-historical, and systematic elements under the common notion of historical theology, by which means the injurious separation of these divisions is done away, and, in particular, in the department of systematic theology, the perpetually recurring intermixture of dogmatics with the philosophy of religion, and of theological with philosophical morals, is guarded against; also, to the imposing manner in which practical theology is constructed as an organic whole, and is taken up into the idea of theology as an integral part of it, nay, as being indeed its crown; and lastly, in so far as methodology is concerned, to the thorough and decided distinction laid down between that general amount of theological acquirement without which it is impossible for any one to be a theologian, and that special proficiency which is required as the condition of the properly academical form of activity.”

Accepting with hearty concurrence Dr. Lücke's criticism of this work, and bearing our personal testimony to the great and singular advantages to be derived from its study, we shall, further, only index its contents, seeing that it is impossible to give a general view of that which is itself but a “brief outline.” The work is divided into three parts;—the first, of Philosophical Theology, comprising the principles of Apologetics and Polemics, and general observations on this department; secondly, of Historical Theology, namely, Exegetical Theology, Church History, and the Historical Knowledge of the Present Condition of Christianity—comprising Dogmatic Theology and Ecclesiastical Statistics; thirdly, of Practical Theology—the principles of Church Service, and of Church Government; with concluding observations on the general subject.

We rejoice in the service which Mr. Farrer has rendered to ministers and theological students by his excellent translation of this most valuable “Outline;” and we earnestly hope that his labour will have such acknowledgment and success as to encourage him to the almost promised work of other translations from the writings of this great man, not less remarkable for his simple, fervid piety, than for his incomparable and glorious genius.

The Imperial Cyclopædia. I. The Geography of the British Empire. Parts I. and II. London: Charles Knight.

Half-Hours with the Best Authors. Parts I. and II. London: Charles Knight.

Pictorial Half-Hours. Edited by CHARLES KNIGHT. Part I. London: C. Knight.

Chambers's Papers for the People. Vol. II. Edinburgh: W. and R. Chambers.

We had intended to notice these publications with the periodicals of the month, but obliged to forego that intention we gladly give them a place in our ordinary literary columns. Charles Knight, one of the pioneers of cheap literature, is still active in catering for the public, and giving them the benefit of his taste, tact, and judgment. He brings old things out of his treasury as well as new, and does so with an aptitude in which he is equalled by few publishers. The first on the above list is “the commencement of a new series of Cyclopædias,” founded upon the vast treasury of original materials in the ‘Penny Cyclopædia’—a by no means trifling literary venture, and one which could scarcely be entered upon in relation to any but a work acknowledged to be of high merit and great utility.

The “Penny Cyclopædia” has merits which are not yet fully acknowledged; and such as may be tested best by a comparison with the more expensive “Britannica” and “Metropolitan,” which, though containing fuller treatises on prominent subjects, are by no means as universal, or complete, or thoroughly modern in their information. We have long been of opinion that a trial of intrinsic worth, altogether apart from the question of the widely-different cost, would establish the general superiority of the “Penny” to all others as an *Encyclopædia*,—certain allowances being made for the admitted value of distinctive features in other similar works. Such an abridged republication as the “National Cyclopædia” met the wants of a very numerous class, and deserved the best encouragement and support; but the design of the publisher in this new series of distinct Cyclopædias, seems to promise us the most important and valuable work yet produced for the library of the scholar, the minister, and the more studious general reader, for whom the former publication is scarcely full and satisfying enough, especially in the matter of authorities, and the indication of sources of information. We hope no unhappy neglect of so great an undertaking will occasion its abandonment before the series is complete; and we most earnestly recommend to students and young men who desire that culture and intelligent

acquaintance with the principles of science, physical and mental, the progress of the arts and industry, and the elements of political economy and government, which every day makes more imperatively necessary to those who would fill up usefully and honourably their place in the heaving and advancing society of the present day, to obtain this comprehensive and invaluable library.

The monthly parts are in super-royal octavo, double columns, at half-a-crown; the work is printed with a new and beautiful type, illustrated with coloured maps, and engravings on steel.

The “Geography of the British Empire” has been, so far as this first part goes, prepared with great accuracy and attention to the most recent changes in the population, condition, and improvement of the country, including our colonial possessions—derived from received authorities, from local works, and from residents who have supplied information specially for this Cyclopædia.

We wish it the most extensive and lasting success; and we therefore accompany that wish with the expression of a hope that many articles contained in the “Penny Cyclopædia” in the departments of biography, moral science, and theology and biblical literature especially, may be entirely re-written, in a different spirit, and with a little more enlightenment.

“Half-Hours with the Best Authors,” furnishes half-an-hour's reading for every day in the year, selected from “the greatest literature in the world.” Mr. Knight's name is a sufficient guarantee for the character of the selection, which is on a comprehensive and catholic plan. The biographical and critical notices are also very pithy. For the seaside or the summer recreating spot, this is a most refreshing and delightful book. The “Pictorial Half-Hours” is a work intended to furnish “engravings of real instruction,” accompanied by descriptive letter-press; and as Mr. Knight has unusually extensive pictorial resources at his command, he will be able to produce an entertaining table-book, and one which will be especially welcome to the juvenile circle.

The Messrs. Chambers are as careful and skilful as ever in the conduct of their new work, which promises to supply a large amount of instructive and entertaining reading. The present volume contains, among other subjects, biographical sketches of Washington and his contemporaries, and Francis Jeffrey, and a collection of facts bearing on the sanitary movement.

Representative Men. Seven Lectures. By RALPH WALDO EMERSON. London: Bohn.

WE ought to have noticed this volume in our former commendations of the Shilling Series, of which it is the first. Some of our readers, perhaps, heard these lectures delivered by Emerson when he was in England, and others have by this time become acquainted with them—it is, therefore, hardly needful that we should now give a welcome to this the most popular, and, in many respects, most valuable book of the suggestive and pure, though Ishmaelite, Emerson. Unless we could enter rather fully into an exposition of its contents, and a general estimate of the characteristics and tendencies of Emerson's writings, it were better, perhaps, to add no more. We may, however, correct the error of a recent reviewer, who, entirely mistaking the meaning of the phrase, “It was not Buonaparte's fault,” as applied to the failure of his life's schemes and labours, and the cry of Europe, “Enough of him,” takes exception to the morality of this sentiment, “It was not his fault.” Understood as we understood it when we heard it from Emerson's lips, and as we understand it still, it is a saying full of truth and moral sublimity. Take the extract in its connexion:—

“Here was an experiment, under the most favourable circumstances, of the powers of intellect without conscience. Never was such a leader so endowed, and so weaponed; never leader found such aids and followers. And what was the result of this vast talent and power, of these immense armies, burned cities, squandered treasures, immolated millions of men, of this demoralized Europe? It came to no result. It was not Buonaparte's fault. He did all that in him lay to live and thrive without moral principle. It was the nature of things, the eternal law of man and of the world, which balked and ruined him; and the result, in a million of experiments, will be the same. Every experiment, by multitudes or by individuals, that has a sensual and selfish aim, will fail.”

Though we doubt whether the men selected by Emerson are truly “representative,” and believe that he has missed some of the highest “uses of great men,” we think the reader may become wiser and stronger for the intercourse this book affords with the mind of one so free, fearless, and universal—learning that which he here enforces—“great men exist that there may be greater men.”

The Christian Commonwealth. By JOHN MINTER MORGAN. To which is added, *An Inquiry respecting Private Property, and the Authority and Perpetuity of the Apostolic Institution of a Community of Goods.* London: Charles Gilpin.

THIS is the third volume of Mr. Morgan's Phoenix Library. The subject to which it is devoted seems likely to become the social question of the times. It is

forced on us by the Communism of the continent, the *flaw* of co-operative associations at home, and the spread, at present silent and unobserved it may be, of a Socialism no longer identified with lax morals and a denial of the Christian verities, but penetrated much more than occasionally and partially by the regeneration-ideas and spiritual purposes of the religion of Jesus. The Rev. F. D. Maurice, of King's College, and the Rev. C. Kingsley, are not alone in conviction and sympathy, though they seem almost alone in the courage needful to the public adoption of views which have borne an ugly stamp, and are, for the most part, unpopular still with religious people. The tracts of these gentlemen, scholars and thinkers as they both are, as well as philanthropists and Christians, entitled, "Christian Socialism," and "Cheap Clothes and Nasty," are well worth the attentive reading and earnest thought of men who feel that social re-organization is the deepest meaning in movements, religious and political, now pressing on to observation and discussion. Welcome every thought and suggestion, offered in a sincere and believing spirit, which may tend to rectify our theories, or prepare us for experiments in this great matter.—Mr. Morgan's book cursorily examines some first principles, and then advocates and explains the formation of self-supporting villages, as a step towards the mental improvement, moral and religious regeneration, and political renovation of society.

The Lighted Valley; or, The Closing Scenes of the Life of Abby Bolton. By One of her Sisters. With a Preface by her Grandfather, the Rev. W. JAY, Bath. London: Hamilton and Co.

This is a graceful biography of a charming girl, whose holy beauty of character has rendered her memory sweet and refreshing to those who knew her, and attractively illustrative to the young of the calm joy of the life of piety.

Memoir of Miss Jane Hodgson Place, late of Kentish-town. By THOMAS SPALDING. London: Peter Jackson.

This little book is a memoir of spiritual excellence in early life, sustained by high principle, and exhibited in eminent devotedness. The incidental sketches of a young brother and sister, who died very early, give an interesting view of a family apparently marked by unusual piety. A certain theological bias is apparent in the narrative, which may perhaps hinder its acceptance in some quarters. We cannot but suggest the question, Whether these theological opinions, even supposing them to be just, are likely to be strongly commended by the exhibition of the crude thinkings and partial experiences of young people who did not live long enough, or attain sufficient maturity of intellect, to comprehend or stand face to face with the great life-problems of which they had but a rote solution?

Windings of the River of the Water of Life, in the Development, Discipline, and Fruits of Faith. By GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D.D. London: Collins.

A most valuable popular volume; full of solid and pregnant thoughts; having the genial spirit and fascinations of style which have rendered the works of Dr. Cheever so widely acceptable and useful: its topics are, Christ in the mind—in the affections—in the life—and in the soul the hope of glory. It more than sustains the character of Mr. Collins's Series.

The Poetical Companion: supplementary number to the "Public Good."

A PLEASING appendage to a valuable, well-conducted publication: a large and cheap collection of poetical pieces, chiefly original, of various merit, some of high promise, but mostly indicating that mental stage in which it is easier to write indifferent verse than good prose.

The reviewer begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following books:—

Romanism in England. The Redemptionist Fathers of St. Mary's Convent, Park-road, Clapham. London: A. Hall and Co.—[A reprint of letters published in the *Historic Times*; containing exposures, full and proved, of the shameless wickedness of modern Romanism. Read and judge.]—*The Mirage of Life.* Religious Tract Society.—[Striking facts from the histories of eminent men, well-told, and enforcing wise conclusions.]—*The Great Journey: a Pilgrimage through the Vale of Tears, &c.* Ramsay's Shilling Library.—[Acknowledged to be "a borrowed ray;" but not without merit, though provoking injurious comparisons.]—*Lives of Eminent Anglo-Saxons.* Part I. Monthly Volume: Religious Tract Society.—[Illustrating "the progress of religion and letters among our early ancestors, and furnishing details respecting the personal history of distinguished individuals." It is extraordinary, even in these days, to receive in such small compass a mass of most carefully studied and digested matter, of the most instructive and interesting kind. We cordially praise and recommend it.]—*Dr. Goldsmith's Abridgment of the History of England;* edited by ROBERT SIMPSON; with a continuation to the year 1850. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.—[The best edition of the work; with additional chapters containing all possible information, but very unattractive in style, and unfit for school use. We have no inten-

tion to recommend Goldsmith's Histories—except for purity and clearness of style desirable in continuators.]—*British Slavery; an Appeal to the Women of England: also, The Duty of Abolishing the Late Hour System, &c.* By Rev. THOMAS WALLACE. London: Ramsay.—[A right-hearted book, which we commend to the employers of young females, and to those using the produce of female labour especially.]—*Rambles among Mountains; a Book for the Young.* By N. T. LANGRIDGE. Bermondsey: Boot.—[Picturesque, suggestive, lively, and impressive,—such as addresses to children ought to be.]—*Gems from Matthew Henry.* London: Partridge and Oakey.—[A beautiful little book: a string of pearls, a necklace of rubies, a tiara of diamonds—these and other gems are here.]—*Tales of the Elder Reformers.* By WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq. Part I. London: Partridge and Oakey.—*Mullum in Parvo Grammar.* Designed for Beginners. By G. PRINGLE. London: Partridge and Oakey.—[Chambers's "Grammar-books for Beginners"—Allen and Cornwell's, and Latham's Elementary Works—must all be hopelessly beyond reach, before this is worth a teacher's looking at.]—*A Letter most respectfully addressed to a most respectable Old Lady, by a "Friend of the Family."* London: C. Fox.—[Clever and witty suggestions, to Mrs. Church, arising out of present controversies.]—*Twenty-four o'Clock; a few words on the advantages of a distinct name for each hour of the Day.* By J. ALFRED NOVELLO.—[We agree partly; and it's worth considering.]

GLEANINGS.

Catlin, the Indian traveller, is about to proceed to Texas at the head of five hundred emigrants.

CORNERED BEEF AND CABBAGE.—The *Edinburgh Review* says, "that cabbage contains more muscle-sustaining nutriment than any other vegetable whatever. Boiled cabbage and corned beef make fifty-two as good dinners in twelve months as a man can eat."

The *Shipping Gazette* states, that Mathews, the late defaulter at Dublin Castle, is a natural son of the late Marquis Wellesley, by whom, when his lordship was Lord-Lieutenant, he was appointed to the situation which he held.

It is stated that the new Solicitor-General will be Mr. Cockburn. This will cause a vacancy for Southampton.

A tea-drinking match took place at Seacombe last week, and the women who won the prize disposed of no fewer than nineteen cups.

The *Gateshead Observer* remarks, that the frequency of collisions at sea is becoming really appalling. "In the five years 1845—1849, it seems there has been an annual average of 382 cases reported at Lloyd's; and it is believed that the number in 1848 was nearly double that of 1838, although the increase in British shipping during the ten years had been, when compared with that rate of increase, quite insignificant."

In Birmingham, last week, 5,323 fewer paupers received relief than during the corresponding week of last year.

A correspondent of the *Edinburgh News* dolefully complains, that a few days ago, he counted twenty clergymen of the Church of Scotland, "witnessing, with pleasure and satisfaction beaming on their ecclesiastical countenances," a military review in Queen's Park, Edinburgh. He thinks this "a libel on our holy faith and its Divine Author."

Many English vessels are now carrying tea from China to America—thanks to the repeal of the Navigation-laws.

Mr. W. Brown, M.P., has presented a donation of £600 in aid of the funds of the Liverpool school and chapel for the indigent blind.

POETRY.

WORK.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Attend, O Man,
Uplift the banner of thy kind,
Advance the ministry of mind,
The mountain height is free to climb,
Toil on—Man's heritage is time!
Toil on!

Work on and win:—
Life without work is unenjoyed;
The happiest are the best employed:—
Work moves and moulds the mightiest birth,
And grasps the destinies of earth!
Work on!

Work sows the seed;
Even the rock may yield its flower,—
No lot so hard, but human power,
Exerted to one end and aim,
May conquer fate, and capture fame!
Press on!

Press onward still:
In nature's centre lives the fire
That slow, though sure, doth yet aspire;
Through fathoms deep of mould and clay
It splits the rocks that bar its way!
Press on!

If Nature then
Lay tame beneath her weight of earth,
When would her hidden fire know birth?
Thus Man, through granite Fate, must find
The path—the upward path—of Mind!
Work on!

Pause not in fear;
Preach no desponding, servile view,—
Whate'er thou wilt thy WILL may do!
Strengthen each manly nerve to bend
Truth's bow, and bid its shaft ascend!
Toil on!

Be firm of heart;
By fusion of unnumber'd years
A Continent its vastness rears!
A drop, 'tis said, through flint will wear;
Toil on, and Nature's conquest share!
Toil on!

Within thyself
Bright morn, and noon, and night succeed;
Power, feeling, passion, thought, and deed;
Harmonious beauty prompts thy breast,—
Things angels love, and God hath blest!
Work on!

Work on and win!
Shall light from Nature's depths arise,
And thou, whose mind can grasp the skies,
Sit down with fate, and idly rail?—
No—onward! Let the Truth prevail!
Work on!

BIRTHS.

June 5, at Islington, the wife of Mr. J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, of a daughter.

June 6, at Fair field, Kingston, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. W. COLLINGS, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

December 4, 1849, at St. David's Cathedral, Hobar Town, ROBERT CHARLES CHESTER EARDLEY WILMOT, Esq., seventh son of the late Sir J. E. E. WILMOT, Bart., to JAMES LOUISA STEWART, second daughter of J. DUNN, Esq., of Heathfield.

June 1, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. THOMAS DEALTRY, only son of the Bishop of Madras, to LUCY HEALEY, youngest daughter of J. BAGSHAW, Esq., M.P., of Cliff-house, Harwich, Essex.

June 4, at Buxton, Norfolk, by the father of the bride, Mr. THOMAS BROOKS, of Norwich, to EMILY, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. JARVIS, B.D., of the former place.

June 4, by license, at the New Tabernacle, Old-street-road, by the Rev. I. VAUGHAN, Mr. JOHN FORTAINE, of Risco, Monmouthshire, to SARAH, daughter of Mr. W. FOSTER, of Dorchester-street, New North-road, Hoxton.

June 6, by the Rev. J. Jones, at Bethesda Chapel, Ashton Keynes, Wilts, by license, Mr. RICHARD FRY, of Ashton Keynes, to SARAH MARGARET DORE, of the same place.

June 6, at Hanover Chapel, Peckham, Surrey, by the Rev. J. SHEDLOCK, M.A., of Merton, the Rev. FREDERICK JOHN FALDING, M.A., of Bury, Lancashire, to ELLEN, second daughter of the late Mr. T. PLIMS-LL, of Sheffield.

June 8, at the Office of the Superintendent Registrar, Shrewsbury, Mr. WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS, Secretary of the Baptist Irish Society, to MARY, second daughter of the Rev. M. KENT, of Shrewsbury.

DEATHS.

May 30, at Downton, Wilts, aged 43, Miss STRADLING.

June 3, at Cheltenham, in his 56th year, JOHN HULL, late of Uxbridge.

June 4, at Brighton, aged 33, ANNA MARIA, the beloved wife of Mr. J. RICE, late of Islington.

June 5, the morning succeeding his 50th birthday, Mr. WILLIAM CHARLTON WRIGHT, of Blackheath, and Paternoster-row, London.

June 5, at Testwood, aged 75, ANNE, widow of the Right Hon. W. S. BOURNE.

June 6, in the 53rd year of her age, AGNES, the wife of G. FORREST, of Kendal, and sister of W. Thompson, Esq., M.P. for Westmoreland.

June 6, at her residence, Mount Rad'ord, Exeter, at the advanced age of 74, Mrs. MARY ANN DIVETT, mother of R. Divett, Esq., M.P.

June 9, while on a visit to his son at Coleford, Gloucestershire, aged 77, Mr. JOHN PENNY, for many years senior deacon of the Baptist Church, Eagle-street, London, and Treasurer of the *Baptist Magazine*. Throughout his illness he exhibited the utmost patience, and contemplated his approaching death with uninterrupted composure and cheerfulness.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Market for English Stocks has experienced another week of activity and firmness since we last wrote. The extreme range of Consols has scarcely been $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and other stocks have maintained their quotations with equal steadiness. The market has been chiefly affected by the variations in the French *Rentes* rising or falling according to the favourable or unfavourable character of the intelligence from Paris. The two o'clock or closing prices on the Paris Bourse are now received in London the same afternoon before the close of business on the Exchange, the electric telegraph and pigeons conveying the intelligence in one hour, the latter crossing the Channel on an average in half an hour. Prices, therefore, are now more than usually affected towards the close of business, and a difference in speculative dealings has been lately occasioned, to which the members of the Exchange have not yet got quite accustomed. The intelligence of the Cuban expedition has not had any material influence on prices, but the news of its failure has been received with great and general satisfaction.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Acct.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Ct. Red.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96
New 3 per Ct.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	98
Annuities...	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
India Stock ..	—	—	—	—	—	200
Bank Stock ..	—	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
Exchq. Bills..	68 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.
India Bonds ..	—	85 pm.	87 pm.	87 pm.	88 pm.	89 pm.
Long Annuity..	8 3-16	—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 3-16	8 3-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Foreign Market has been well supported. Danish, Russian, and Dutch Bonds remain at fully their previous quotations, and Grenada Stock has risen 3 per cent. in consequence of information having been received that the interest on the debt is now well secured and will be punctually paid.

Money continues to be very abundant, and, although there has been an increased demand for it during the past week, no alteration has taken place in the rates of discount. The Bank of England returns, published below, exhibit an indication of this increase, the diminution in the private deposits last week being no less than £392,698.

The official returns of the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom for the month and four

months ending the 1st ultimo, published since our last, are very favourable to our commercial prospects, and not less so to free trade; the declared value of exports for the four months exceeding that of the last year by no less a sum than £3,231,852. A similar increase has taken place in the import trade, and the tabular statement of the tonnage inwards and outwards of vessels employed in the foreign trade shows also a large and favourable increase over last year's returns, proving alike the wisdom of free trade and the expediency of the late Navigation Act. We may remark that the coasting trade is also increasing, and that, despite railway competition.

The Share Market has again been very firm, and another advance realized. The traffic returns generally show a decrease on the previous week in consequence of the cessation of the holiday trips, but compare favourably, in most instances, with the business done at a corresponding period last year. The market may be regarded now as in the most prosperous condition that it has been in for the last two years, and if care and caution are used in taking advantage of its favourable state, perchance the vision of 1846 may "float again before our eye."

The returns from the provinces are very favourable, partaking, we are glad to say, of the cheerful and animating character of the reports from all branches of trade and commerce at the present time.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	97½	Brasil	87½
Do. Account ..	97½	Equador	87½
3 per Cent. Reduced	96½	Dutch 4 per cent ..	86½
3½ New	98½	French 3 per cent ..	57
Long Annuities ..	8½	Granada	18½
Bank Stock	209	Mexican 5 per cent ..	34½
India Stock	—	Portuguese	34
Exchange Bills—	—	Russian	3½
June	71 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent ..	17½
India Bonds	89 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent ..	33
		Ditto Passive	32

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, June 7.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 1st day of June, 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£30,003,335	Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	15,793,468
		Silver Bullion	209,877
	£30,003,335		£30,003,335

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	£
Reserve	3,068,585	(including Dead Weight Annuity) ..	14,316,185
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,577,660	Other Securities ..	2,984,900
Other Deposits	9,215,738	Notes	10,793,468
Seven-day and other Bills	1,198,788	Gold and Silver Coin	15,793,468
	£35,598,771		£35,598,771

Dated the 6th day of June, 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
Crossbrook Chapel, Cheshunt.
Bethel Chapel, Burslem, Staffordshire.

TAKEN UP.

PRETTMAN, DANIEL, and HOBSON, GEORGE HENRY, Cornhill, ironmongers, June 18, July 18: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Flew, Old Jewry-chambers.

HEARN, WILLIAM THOMAS, Portsmouth, licensed victualler, June 18, July 18: solicitor, Mr. Wood, Gray's Inn-square.

MORSE, HENRY AUGUSTUS, Trinity-square, Surrey, carrier, June 14, July 17: solicitor, Mr. Jerwood, Ely-place, Holborn.

BOLTON, HENRY, Luton, Bedfordshire and Birmingham, straw hat manufacturer, June 14, July 19: solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Sons, Old Jewry.

THOMPSON, ROBERT, Hope-terrace, Notting-hill, builder, June 14, July 19: solicitors, Messrs. Coope, Brown, and Kingston, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.

MOSS, WILLIAM GEORGE, High-street, Peckham, licensed victualler, June 18, July 9: solicitor, Mr. Willmot, High-street, Southwark.

AWFORD, JOSEPH, Stroud, Gloucestershire, mealman, June 19, July 15: solicitors, Mr. Winterbotham, Stroud; and Mr. Abbot, Bristol.

BLACK, PATRICK ADAMS, and WHITTINGHAM, JOHN, Liverpool, provision brokers, June 19, July 18: solicitor, Mr. Brommer, Liverpool.

EDWARDS, THOMAS JAMES, King-street, Bloomsbury, dressmaker, June 14, July 19: solicitor, Mr. Fraser, Dean-street, Soho.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

LINDSAY, J., Ruthven, near Strathaven, farmer, June 13, July 4.

LIDDELL or LIDDELL, J., Dundee, manufacturer, June 14, July 6.

RIDDLE, C., Avondale, writer, June 14, July 6.

KENNIE, E., Edinburgh, commission agent, June 13, July 4.

FREEMAN, A. M., and Co., Springfield, Renfrewshire, paper manufacturers, June 10, July 1.

Arrangements in last Gazette.—In the notice in the sequestration of W. Reid, Loches, builder, the meeting for election of a trustee and commissioners was stated to be Tuesday, instead of Friday, July 6.

DIVIDENDS.

Broome and Hardy, Oxford-street, drapers, second and final div. of 4d.; Saturday next, and the three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane. D. Stuart, stockbridge-terrace, Plimley, baker, second and final div. of 4d.; Saturday next, and the three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane. C. Wood, Ditchling, butcher, first div. of 6d.; Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Ab-

church-lane. Gibbie and Ackman, Whitecross-street, and New-cut, Lambeth, drapers, first div. of 1s.; Saturday next and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane. F. Whitmore, Jun., Welham-green, Fulham, brewer third div. of 7s.; Saturday, June 8, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street. W. Buddie, Paddington, timber merchant, second div. of 2s. 2d.; Saturday, June 8, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street. S. Jones, Manchester, timber merchant, second div. of 2s.; Tuesday, June 11, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester. W. Miles, Worcester, stockbroker, first div. of 1s. 6d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham. C. Edmonstone, Over Darwen, Lancashire, paper manufacturer, div. of 1s. 3d.; Tuesday, the 25th inst., or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester. G. Jameson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, mercer, first div. of 6s. 8d.; Saturday, June 8, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. T. H. Spence, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tailor, second and final div. of 4d. (in addition to 6d. previously declared); Saturday, the 8th inst., or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Came and Telo, Liverpool, merchants, second div. of 1s. 8d.; on Monday, June 10, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool. I. L. Mocatta, Liverpool, commission merchant, second div. of 8d.; Monday, June 10, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool. J. Carter, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 2s. 2d.; Monday, June 10, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool. B. Maehell, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 6d.; Monday, June 10, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool. J. Burgess, Liverpool, butcher, first div. of 4s. 3d.; Monday, June 10, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool. C. Beck, Jun., Leadenhall-street, ship broker, div. of 1d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers. Basinghall-street. Mackenzie and Haig, Derby-street, Rosemary-lane, merchants, div. of 1d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers. Basinghall-street. R. Tippler, Great Tower-street, colonial broker, div. of 10d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers. Basinghall-street. J. and F. H. L. Clarke, Pudding-lane, showmen, div. of 1d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers. Basinghall-street. E. T. Coleman, late of Leominster, Herefordshire, and Carnaby-street, St. Marybone, scrivener, first div. of 2s. 2d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham. J. Green-shields and M. Strang, Liverpool, merchants, div. of 1s.; Wednesday, June 13, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool. J. and W. Mulholland, Liverpool, merchants, further div. of 3d.; Wednesday, June 13, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool. T. Lano, Portland, Dorsetshire, baker first div. of 4s.; any Tuesday or Friday, at Mr. Herniman's, Exeter.

Tuesday, June 4.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
Tabernacle, Westcote, Gloucestershire.

TAKEN UP.

HAINES, GEORGE, Northampton, grocer, June 19, July 17: solicitors, Mr. Hensman, Basing-lane; and Mr. Dennis, Southampton.

CAMPING, ROBERT, Norwich, haberdasher, June 26, August 6: solicitors, Mr. Jay, Bucklersbury; and Messrs. Jay and Pilgrim, Norwich.

KILNER, GEORGE, Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, coal merchant, June 27, July 26: solicitors, Messrs. Fenton and Jones, Huddersfield; and Mr. Shaw, Leeds.

JARVIS, MAURICE, Leeds, wool merchant, June 27, July 26: solicitors, Messrs. Richardson, Leeds.

SMITH, THOMAS, Liverpool, cheesemonger, June 24, July 15: solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Sons, Liverpool.

WARRING, JOHN, Liverpool, draper, June 24, July 15: solicitors, Messrs. Dickson and Overbury, Old Jewry; and Mr. Fletcher, Liverpool.

BAKENDALE, THOMAS, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, grocer, June 21, July 11: solicitors, Messrs. Richardson and Marsland, Bolton-le-Moors.

HARROP, JONAS, Macclesfield, silk dyer, June 26, July 22: solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester; and Messrs. Reed, Langford, and Marsden, Cheshire.

DIVIDENDS.

S. Firth, Leeds, linen draper, first of 5s.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds. T. Walley and P. W. Hardwick, Oxford-street, drapers, first div. of 20s. (on the separate estates); June 13, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street. T. and J. L. Keasley, Church-street, Blackfriars-road, and Walsall, Staffordshire, tanners, first div. of 1s.; June 13, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street. C. Sneyum, Woodbridge, Suffolk, grocer, first div. of 3s. 7d.; June 13, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street. W. Woods and S. Thomas, Cheshire, wholesale hardwaremen, first div. of 5s.; June 13, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street. J. Dalley and A. Inskip, Long-lane, Bermondsey, leather manufacturers, second div. of 1d. and 15-16ths of a penny; June 18, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street. J. Webster, Southgate, Middlesex, dealer in mining shares, first div. of 8d.; June 17 and 24, at Mr. Cannan's, Birch-lane. W. B. Blaber, Little Britain, plumber, first div. of 1s. 11d.; June 17 and 24, at Mr. Cannan's, Birch-lane. H. Biers, Carlton-villas, Edgware-road, first div. of 7d.; June 17 and 24, at Mr. Cannan's, Birch-lane. C. Williams, Charlton-street, Somers-town, clerk in the Customs, first div. of 3s. 3d.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, June 10.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		
Wheat—	s.	s.		
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	35 to 40		Wheat—	
Ditto White	36 to 46		Dantzic ..	42 to 48
Lincoln, Norfolk, and Yorkshire, Red	34 to 38		Anhalt and Marks ..	35 to 39
Northumberland, and Scotch, White	34 to 38		Ditto White ..	38 to 41
Ditto Red	32 to 36		Pomeranian red ..	36 to 38
Devon, and Somerset, Red	—		Rostock ..	38 to 44
Ditto White	—		Danish, Holstein, and Friesland ..	32 to 36
Rye	31 to 23		Peterburgh, Archangel and Riga ..	30 to 32
Barley	31 to 23		Polish Odessa ..	30 to 37
Scotch	19 to 22		Marianopoli & Berdianski ..	30 to 34
Angus	—		Tagaurog ..	28 to 32
Malt, Ordinary	—		Brabant and French ..	32 to 38
Pale	46 to 49		Ditto White ..	34 to 40
Peas, Grey, New	29 to 24		Salonica ..	24 to 32
Maple	23 to 26		Egyptian ..	22 to 26
White	22 to 23		Rye ..	19 to 21
Boilers (new)	24 to 26		Barley—	
Beans, Large (new)	33 to 36		Wismar & Rostock ..	16 to 19
Ticks	34 to 36		Danish ..	17 to 21
Harrow	25 to 27		Sisal ..	18 to 20
Pigeon	29 to 31		East Friesland ..	13 to 16
Oats—			Egyptian ..	12 to 15
Lincoln & York feed	14 to 15		Danube ..	12 to 15
Do. Poland & Pot.	15 to 17		Peas, White ..	21 to 23
Berwick & Scotch	16 to 18		New Boilers ..	24 to 25
Scotch feed	14 to 15		Beans, Horse ..	21 to 24
Irish feed and black	12 to 15		Pigeon ..	25 to 27
Ditto Potato	16 to 17		Egyptian ..	18 to 20
Linseed, sowing	50 to 52		Oats—	
Rapeseed, Essex, new	£30 to £34 per last		Greening, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk.	12 to 14
Caraway Seed, Essex, new	27s. to 33s. per cwt.		Do. thick and brew	14 to 18
Rape Cake, £4 to £4 10s. per ton			Riga, Peterburgh, Archangel, and Swedish ..	13 to 15
Linseed, £9 0s to £9 10s.			Flour—	
	per 1,000		U.S., per 196 lbs.	90 to 93
Flour, per sk. of 380 lbs.			Hamburg ..	19 to 21
Ship	26 to 28		Dantzic and Stettin ..	20 to 21
Town	35 to 37		French, per 200 lbs.	27 to 30

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr. Flour, 4½d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JUNE 1.	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.
Wheat	38s. 9d.
Barley	22 5
Oats	15 5
Rye	21 1
Beans	25 2
Peas	25 2

The show of Wheat from Essex and Kent was small this morning, and sold readily at fully last Monday's prices; in foreign there was not much doing, but holders being firm, last week's prices were maintained. Flour dull sale. Malt Barley met with but little inquiry, the season being over, and grinding sold slowly and rather cheaper. Beans and Peas without alteration. During the past week a fair quantity of foreign Oats arrived, of which several cargoes were heated and out of condition, such qualities were difficult to quit; but good sweet samples sold quite as dear as on Monday last. In Linseed Cakes but little doing. The weather is very fine and seasonable.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 10.

The number of foreign Beasts on offer to-day was but moderate, but the supply of those home-bred was seasonably extensive, and of excellent quality. Although the weather continues fine, the Beef trade, owing to the large attendance of both town and country buyers, was active at an advance in the quotations of Monday last of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. The best Scots sold readily at from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 2,600 Scots, home-bred, and Short-horns; from other parts of England, 350 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, 300 horned and polled Scots. There was a further increase in the supply of Sheep from most quarters. All breeds commanded a ready sale, and the currencies were quite 2d. per 8lbs higher than on this day of last week—the prime old Downes selling at 4s. per 8lbs. With Lambs we were tolerably well, but not so heavily supplied. Prime Down qualities sold at higher rates, viz., from 5s. to 5s. 4d. per 8lbs., and the value of other breeds was well supported. From the Isle of Wight about 250 Sheep and Lambs came to hand. There was only a moderate inquiry for Calves, at last week's prices. In Pigs very little was doing, at our quotations.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal	2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.
Mutton	2 0 .. 4 0	Pork	3 2 .. 4 0

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	630	13,230	310
Monday	3,385	27,000	280

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, June 10.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.									
Inferior Beef	1s. 10d.	to 2s. 0d.	Int. Mutton	2s. 6d.	to 2s. 8d.				
Middling do	2 0	.. 2 4	Mid. ditto	2 10	.. 3 4				
Prime large	2 6	.. 2 8	Prime ditto	3 6	.. 3 10				
Prime small	2 10	.. 3 0	Veal	2 8	.. 3 4				
Large Pork	2 10	.. 3 4	Small Pork	3 6	.. 4 0				
Lambs 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.									

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The proceedings in our market last week presented nothing specially new or important. The demand for Irish Butter landed was altogether of a retail character, and prices 2s. per cwt. cheaper. There was not much offering for shipment, and no anxiety on the part of dealers to buy. Some few sales of crane-inspected Bimerlek for four months hence are reported at 62s. per cwt. on board, and of private inspection at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. lower. Of foreign, Friesland declined to 56s. and 60s. until Friday last, when prices rallied to 64s. and 68s. per cwt. in consequence of a temporary short supply. For Bacon of all kinds there was no material change in value or demand. Hams slightly more in request. Lard a slow sale.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, June 10.—Our trade continues in a sluggish state and without any symptoms of improvement. Fine Dorset moves off pretty well at current rates, but middling and Devon are nearly unsaleable. We are abundantly supplied with fresh Butter, the price of which takes a wide range. Dorset, fine weekly, 74s. to 78s. per cwt.; do., middling, 56s. to 66s.; Devon, 64s. to 68s.; Fresh, 4s. to 10s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 4½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The weather being regarded as favourable for the growth of most kinds of seeds, little or nothing is being done in the market at present. Canaryseed has of late tended downwards, but was not lower this morning than last week, good qualities being held at 8½s. to 9s. per quarter.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, June 10.—The supply of English Potatoes is nearly finished for this season; but the supply from the continent continues very great, considering the time of year. Trade is heavy. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 100s. to 160s. per ton; Scotch (Cups), 70s. to 80s.; Do. Whites, 50s. to 60s.; Belgian, 60s. to 70s.; Rheinish, 75s. to 85s.

HOPS, BOROUGHS, Monday, June 10.—Fly to a partial extent prevails in some districts of the plantations, but as yet insufficient to produce any change in our market, which remains inactive at last week's quotations.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, June 10.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 11,849 bales, including 7,948 from Port Phillip, 2,916 from Sydney, and the rest from Buenos Ayres, &c. Large public sales are declared, and will commence on Thursday: above 40,000 bales are already advertised.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Scotch.—The near approach of the clip, and the low state of stocks, prevent any active demand for Scotch Wool of any class, and in the absence of much business we quote as before:—

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 94lbs.	7 6 to 8 6	
White Highland do	9 6 to 10 6	
Laid Crossed do., unwashed	9 6 to 11 0	
Do., do., washed	10 6 to 12 0	
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed	11 0 to 14 0	
Do., do., washed	14 9 to 17 6	
White Cheviot do., do.	22 0 to 24 0	
Import for the week	129 bags.	
Previously this year	3,294 bags.	

Foreign.—There are to be public sales here on the 13th inst., as well as in London on the same day, which is rather unfortunate, as it divides the attention of the trade; in the meantime, looking forward to these things, there has been little doing by private sales.

Imports for the week

Previously this year

TALLOW, MONDAY, June 10.—Since our last report a very limited business has been doing in this market; in prices, however, we have no change to notice. To-day F.X.C. on the spot is selling at 34s. 9d. to 37s.; and for delivery during the last three months, 38s. 3d. per cwt. Town Tallow is 35s. 6d. per cwt., net cash; rough Fat, 2s. per 8lbs. Latest accounts from St. Petersburg represent the trade heavy.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	
Stock this day ..	10,102	7,275	8,616	24,825	55,956
Price of Y. C. ..	42s. 3d.	50s. 0d.	44s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	36s. 9d.
to ..	to ..	to ..	to ..	to ..	
—s. 0d.	51s. 0d.	43s. 0d.	—s. 0d.	37s. 0d.	
Delivery last week	451	735	1,573	1,638	723
Do. from 1st June	964	1,339	2,034	1,803	955
Arrived last week	202	264	589	153	1,302
Do. from 1st June	443	515	3,141	155	1,987
Price of Town ..	42s. 0d.	53s. 0d.	47s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	38s. 0d.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, June 8.—Vegetables are abundantly supplied. Strawberries and Hothouse Grapes are both plentiful, and the same may be said of Pineapples. Peaches and Nectarines are far from scarce. Walnuts and Chestnuts are abundant. Oranges and Lemons are sufficient for the demand. Young Carrots and Turnips may be had, at from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per bunch. The supply of green Peas is on the increase. French Beans, Asparagus, and Rhubarb are plentiful. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Cinerarias, Lily of the Valley, Pinks, Carnations, Rhododendrons, Ranunculuses, and Roses.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Horse hides, 6s. 6d.

OILS.—Limeoil, per cwt., 29s. 3d. to 30s.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 6d. to 38s.; brown, 35s.; Gallipoli, per ton, £42; Spanish, £41; Sperm £33 to £34, bagged £33; South Sea, £34 0s. to £—; Seal, pale, £36 10s. to £—0s.; do. coloured, £33; Cod, £35 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £32.

METALS, LONDON, June 7.

ENGLISH IRON. a		FOREIGN STEEL. c	
per ton.	£ s. d.	per ton.	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London.....	5 0 0	Swedish keg ..	14 0 14 15 0
Nail rods.....	6 15 0	Ditto faggot ..	14 5 15 0 0
Hoops.....	7 5 0	ENGLISH COPPER. d	
Sheets, singles.....	8 0 0	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts.....	per lb. 0 0 10
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport ..	4 12 6	Tough cake, per ton.....	88 10 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 0 0—	3 5 0	Tile	87 10 0
Do. Anthracite.....	3 10 0	Old copper, c, per lb.....	8½—9
Pig, in Wales.....	3 6 15 0	FOREIGN COPPER. f	
Do. do. forge.....	2 10 3 0 0	South American, in bond	90 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash.....	2 6 0—2 6 6	ENGLISH LEAD. g	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport.....	3 10 0	Pig.....	per ton 18 5 18 10 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c.....	4 10 0	Sheet	19 5 19 10 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow	2 13 0	Red lead	19 10 20 0 0
Do. in	0 3 10 0	White ditto.....	25 0 0
Staffordshire	5 10 7 0 0	Patent shot.....	21 0 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire	0 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD. h	
Rails	4 15—5 0 0	Spanish, in bond ..	17 10 17 15 0
Chairs	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN. i	
FOREIGN IRON. b		Block, per cwt.....	3 17 0
Swedish	12 10 13 0 0	Bar	3 18 0
CCND	0 0 0	Refined	4 5 0
PSI	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN. k	
Courteff	0 0 0	Banca	3 10 3 14 0
Archangel	0 0 0	Straits	3 8 3 13 0
Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.		TIN PLATES. l	
		IC	per box 1 6 1 7 0
		IC Charcoal.....	1 12 6 1 13 0
		IX ditto	1 18 0
		SPELTER. m	
		Plates, warehoused, per ton	15 0—15 0 0
		Do. to arrive	15 0 0
		ZINC. n	
		English sheet, per ton ..	21 0 0
		QUICKSILVER, per lb.....	0 4 0

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, June 8.

	At per load of 36 trusses.	At per load of 36 trusses.	At per load of 36 trusses.
Meadow Hay ..	Smithfield. 48s. to 70s.	Cumberland. 48s. to 70s.	Whitechapel. 48s. to 70s.
Clover Hay	60s. 88s.	60s. 88s.	60s. 90s.
Straw.....	21s. 28s.	22s. 29s.	21s. 28s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, June 10.

Ships at market, 175; sold, 133.—Bate's West Hartley, 13s.; East Adair Main, 11s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 12s. 6d.; Walls End Heston, 13s. 6d.; Walls End Gibson, 12s. 9d.; Walls End Gosforth, 13s. 6d.; Eden Main, 14s. 6d.; Walls End Heston, 16s.; Walls End Haswell, 16s. 3d.; Walls End Braddly, 15s. 6d.; Walls End Caradoc, 14s. 6d.; Walls End South Kelloe, 14s.; Walls End Thornley, 14s. 9d.; Walls End Tees, 16s.; Hartley, 12s. 9d.; Derwentwater Hartley, 13s.; Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff, 20s.

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The market has not been quite so steady to-day as at the close of last week. The failure of the Cuban expedition has no doubt been the cause of this slight reaction, under the influence of which the sales of Mauritius went off 6d. below Friday's rates, and only about half found buyers. White Benares sold at previous rates, but brown sorts Bengal and Madras went rather cheaper. Of 8,000 bags Mauritius offered, 4,000 found buyers. Of 3,050 bags Bengal, 1,700 were sold; and of 3,100 bags Madras, half were disposed of. 650 hhds. West India have been sold to-day (including 150 hhds. Barbadoes at auction, which went off rather dearer).

COFFEE.—The sales to-day comprised 2,000 bags 25 casks native, 560 bags 610 casks plantation Ceylon, 125 half-bales Mocha, and 200 bags Costa Rica. Of the plantation about half sold, in some instances at 1s. to 2s. decline—48s. to 69s. for fine ordinary to middling. The Mocha found buyers at steady prices—54s. 6d. to 56s. 6d. The native and Costa Rica were bought in above the market value.

RICE.—Of 6,000 bags Bengal offered, 5,000 sold, the better descriptions at 3d. decline, and the inferior qualities at full prices—9s. to 11s. for low to fair white.

SALT.—1,236 bags Bengal partly sold at cheaper prices—22s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. for 4½ to 5½ percent, and 600 bags Madras brought 25s. 6d. for 5 percent. refraction.

COCHINHAL.—58 bags Honduras silvers sold steadily at 3s. 8d. to 4s. per lb. 33 bags Teneriffe were bought in at 3s. 10d. per lb.

TURMERIC.—501 bags Bengal; some were bought in at 16s. per cwt.

CUTCH.—499 bags Pegue, sound, were bought in at 20s.

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SUFFERERS ARE CAUTIONED against various youthful quack, who impudently copy this announcement, assume the names of eminent living practitioners, forge testimonials, place Dr. before their names, make assertions the most extravagant and absurd, and have recourse to the basest practices to victimize the public.

ALL WHO SUFFER from Rupture (single or double), and of every variety, are earnestly invited to avail themselves of Dr. LAGRANGE'S remedy, which, in every instance, he guarantees a perfect cure.

During an extensive practice in many thousands of cases, both here and abroad, it has been entirely successful, as the numerous testimonials he has received from patients, and many eminent members of the medical profession, amply prove. It is applicable to both sexes, old and young, free from danger, easy and painless in use, and most certain in effect.

The remedy, with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, sent free on receipt of 5s., in Postage Stamps, cash, or by Post-office Order, payable at the Postage Office, to Eustace Lagrange, M.D., 12, High-street, Bloomsbury, London. Consultations daily. Sundays excepted.

Upwards of 500 Trusses (which may be seen) have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy.

TESTIMONIALS, &c.

It is presumed the following authentic testimonials can leave no doubt with sufferers, that this remedy is applicable to their cases:—"In the five cases I wrote to you about, the remedy has perfectly succeeded; send me another for a case of Scrotal Hernia."—John Armstrong, Navy Surgeon. "We have witnessed the cure of three cases of Rupture by Professor Lagrange's treatment, which confirm the remarks we made some time since on the utility of this discovery to those suffering from Hernia."—Medical Journal. "Your remedy has cured my rupture after everything else failed. I have used violent exercises since, but there is no sign of its coming down."—Miss Symmonds, Bayswater.

N.B.—Letters of inquiry must contain two Postage Stamps for a reply.

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR! WHISKERS! &c.

OF all the Preparations introduced for the reproduction of the Human Hair, and the production of MUSTACHES, WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, &c., none have gained such a world-wide celebrity and immense sale as MISS DEAN'S CRINILENE. It is eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, and checking and preventing greyiness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing it falling off, &c. &c. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled. One trial only is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent, post free, on receipt of Twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"I constantly use your Crinilene for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Herts.

"I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving, thanks to your Crinilene."—Mr. Grey, Balon-square, Chelsea.

Professor Ure, on analysing the Crinilene, says:—"It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring, or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent."

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find Miss Dean's ABSORBENT the only radical cure for Corns and Bunions. It is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from such tormentors.

TOOTH-ACHE PERMANENTLY CURED.

Price 1s. per Packet.

BRANDE'S ENAMEL for FILLING

DECAYING TEETH and rendering them Sound and Painless, has, from its unquestionable excellence, obtained great popularity at home and abroad. Its curative agency is based upon a true theory of the cause of Tooth-ache, and hence its great success. By most other remedies it is sought to kill the nerve, and so stop the pain. But to destroy the nerve is itself a very painful operation, and often leads to very sad consequences, for the tooth then becomes a dead substance in a living jaw, and produces the same amount of inflammation and pain as would result from any other foreign body embedded in a living organ. BRANDE'S ENAMEL does not destroy the nerve, but by restoring the Shell of the Tooth, completely protects the nerve from cold, heat, or chemical or other agency by which pain is caused. By following the directions instant ease is obtained, and a lasting cure follows. Full instructions accompany every packet.

"Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire, Feb. 28th, 1850.

"Sir,—In a front tooth which I expected daily to lose I applied a plug of 'Brande's Enamel' several months ago, and from that time I have neither received the slightest pain nor experienced the least difficulty in masticating with that tooth, but it still remains a firm, painless, and useful tooth. Your enamel is worthy of recommendation. Yours truly,

"To Mr. J. Willis." "Geo. SMITHURST."

London: Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple-chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, removed from 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square. Wholesale by all the large Medical Houses.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining it, enclose thirteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS (as above) and you will ensure the genuine article by return of post. Twenty authentic Testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several Teeth. Observe that the name of "John Willis" is on every packet.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

A Certain Remedy for disorders of the Pulmonary Organs—In Difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times, by the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and the Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and consequently a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

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N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box.

RECENT AND IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

St. Paul's Cathedral, Nov. 30, 1849.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in recommending your Lozenges to those who may be distressed with hoarseness. They have afforded me relief on several occasions when scarcely able to sing from the effects of Catarrh. I think they would be very useful to Clergymen, Barristers, and Public Orators.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

THOMAS FRANCIS,

Vicar Choral.

To Mr. Keating. CURE OF ASTHMA OF SEVERAL YEARS' STANDING. Cainscross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, March 20, 1850.

Sir,—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced about two years ago to try a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please. I am, Sir, your most obliged servant,

Thos. Keating, Esq. W. J. TRIGG.

79, St. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.

SEND EIGHT POSTAGE STAMPS, and by return, and post-free, you will get a handsome teaspoon of CHARLES WATSON'S SOLID ALBATA PLATE.

This beautiful material has now enjoyed an unparalleled success for ten years. It has survived all other solid substitutes; has gone the circuit of the globe; has been tested for its sweetness and purity, in all climates, for every domestic use; and, however utopian it may appear to the sceptical reader, C. WATSON stakes his reputation on its possessing all the essential attributes of silver, both in wear and sweetness.

His Establishment also contains every article in electro-plate, from the most neat and simple to the most costly and recherche. Knives and Forks, paper Tea Trays, Dish Covers, and an endless variety of Jewellery.

WATCHES.—CHARLES WATSON, 41 and 42, BARRICAN, imports GENEVA WATCHES, of the first class; and, for a cash remittance, sells a single Watch at the wholesale price, and pays the carriage to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland. Silver double back HORIZONTAL WATCHES, 63s. each; Hunters do., 84s. GOLD DOUBLE BACK, from Five Guineas to Eight Guineas.

All examined by English Workmen, and exchanged if not approved.

A Gold Chain for either Lady or Gentleman, weighing half an ounce, 40s.

A WEDDING-RING and a GUARD-RING

for 21s., both of them sterling gold, and stamped. Parties at any distance, by cutting the circle of their finger on a piece of card, and enclosing it with a Post-office Order, will have them sent by return of post.

This is an agreeable and pleasant mode of purchasing these articles, and saves a personal application.

These premises have just undergone extensive alterations, and are now re-opened with an entirely new and elegantly-assorted stock of Jewellery, Albata Plate, Electro-plate, Cutlery, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1795.—Address, 41 and 42 BARRICAN.

Merchants, Shippers, &c., allowed a liberal discount.

A Catalogue sent post free.

An order with a remittance will be promptly attended to.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES, prepared

with the greatest accuracy, and can be procured from K. STORER, Homoeopathic Chemist, in single vials, or in elegant morocco cases, containing six remedies and upwards; the preparations, being constantly used by many Homoeopathic Physicians, can be relied upon with confidence. Tincture of Arnica, free from all impurities; Arnica Cataplasma, and all other articles appertaining to Homoeopathy. Superior Prepared Cocoa, Tooth Powder, Hair Pomade, &c. &c., and all Works connected with Homoeopathy always on hand.

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All orders by post promptly executed.

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Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with combination mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors	£ s. d.
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished	2 12 0
Set of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top	0 14 6
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Solid rosewood cabriole drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing	0 18 0
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriole front, spring stuffing	4 17 0
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Feet, Wellington-street, Strand, London, near Waterloo-bridge. HALL and CO., Sole Patentees for the PANNUS CORIUM, or Leather BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies and Gentlemen. These articles have borne the test, and received the approbation of all who have worn them. Such as are troubled with Corns, Bunions, Gout, Chlains, or Tenderness of Feet from any other cause, will find them the softest and most comfortable ever invented. They never draw the feet or get hard, are very durable, and adapted for every climate; they resemble the finest leather, and are cleaned with the common blacking.

* * HALL & CO. particularly invite attention to their Elastic Boots, which are much approved; they supersede lacing or buttoning, are drawn on in an instant, and are a great support to the ankle.

Their Portable Waterproof Dresses for Ladies and Gentlemen.—This desirable article claims the attention of all who are exposed to the wet. Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, with Hoods, 18s. Gentlemen's Dresses—comprising Caps, Overalls, and Hoods, 21s. The whole can be carried with convenience in the pocket.

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A SUBSTITUTE FOR PAINT.

STEPHENS' DYES for STAINING WOOD, as a SUBSTITUTE for PAINT. For Decorating Churches, Large Public Rooms and Theatres, as well as Private Dwellings.

When economy in expenditure of material and time is of importance, these Dyes will be found of the greatest advantage, as they give a rich colour to plain woods, while they reflect all the beauty of the natural graining, which is so superior to imitations by art, and, at the same time, avoid the disagreeable smell and deleterious consequences of paint.

The Dyes, or Stains, are prepared and sold by HENRY STEPHENS, 54, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, London.

In Bottles of 6d. and 1s. each, and at 8s. per gallon. They may be obtained in powder at 8s. per pound, which dissolves in water to form the liquid, and one pound will make one gallon of stain, and will cover more than 120 yards of the deepest dye.

N.B.—The Trade supplied. Where also may be had the proper Varnish and Size, with directions for their use.

BEAUTIFUL WHISKERS, HAIR, SKIN, AND TEETH!!

TWENTY RECIPES INDISPENSABLE to the TOILET, and personal comfort of every Lady or Gentleman, who, at the outlay of a few pence only, and a subsequent attention to the use of one or all of the following articles, would secure these attractions of which too many, both male and female, are so culpably deficient. The Recipes are for a most beautiful Liquid Hair Dye, requiring only four minutes in application, and being combed through the hair with a brush, may be used without assistance. It is considered the best dye extant. Remedies for Freckles, Sunburn, Pock Marks, Ringworm, and all cutaneous disfigurements; Superfuous, Weak, or Grey Hair, Baldness, &c. Pomade and Bandoline for producing and curling the hair. Amaline for softening and beautifying the hands, lips, and complexion; Tooth Powder for purifying the teeth and breath, both of which are great essentials to health and longevity; Enamel for filling Decayed Teeth, preventing toothache and decay, thus rendering them useful through life for mastication and ornament; and a choice selection of French Perfumery, far exceeding in elegance and durability anything of the kind ever before published in this country; and which, with several useful Recipes for Liquid Glue, Cement for broken China, Glass, &c. &c., cannot fail to give universal satisfaction to the purchaser. The Toilet Recipes being all mediocrity attested, may be fully relied on for safety and efficacy. The whole will be sent (free) on receipt of 25 postage stamps.

TESTIMONIALS, &c.

Miss Hill, Plalstow:—"Your recipes are invaluable, the hair-dye alone being worth ten times the cost of the whole."

Mr. Jones, Pwllli:—"Some time ago I sent 2s. for a packet of your Parisian Pomade, which, for restoring the hair, is superb; and, for the success of that, I am induced to purchase your twenty recipes."

N.B. Beware of useless imitations.

Address, Miss ROSALIE COUPELL, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London.

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THE most varied Assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the World, all marked "Burton (late Hippan and Burton)," and warranted, is always selling at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, 39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of NEW-MAN-STREET), and No. 1, NEWMAN-STREET, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. Three-and-a-half-inch Ivory-handled Table Knives, with high shoulders, 10s. per dozen; Desserts, to match, 9s.; if to balance, 1s. per dozen extra; Carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair; larger sizes, in exact proportion, to 35s. per dozen; if extra fine, with silver ferules, from 42s.; white bone table knives, from 6s. per dozen; Desserts, 4s.; Carvers, 5s. per pair; black horn Table Knives, from 6s. per dozen; Desserts, 4s.; Carvers, 5s. 6d.; Table Steels, from 1s. each. The largest stock of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated Fish Carvers, in existence. Also a large assortment of Razors, Penknives, Scissors, &c., of the best quality, and at prices on that low scale for which this Establishment has been so celebrated for more than a quarter of a century.

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INTENDING LIFE ASSURERS are respectfully invited to compare the Principles, Rates, and whole Provisions of the

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

with those of any existing Company.

In this Society the whole Profits are divisible among the Policy Holders, who are at the same time exempt from personal liability.

It claims superiority, however, over other Mutual Offices, in the following particulars:—

1. PREMIUMS AT EARLY AND MIDDLE AGES ABOUT A FOURTH LOWER.
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4. EXEMPTION FROM ENTRY MONEY.

ALL POLICIES INDISPUTABLE UNLESS OBTAINED BY FRAUD.

Forms of Proposal, Prospectus containing full Tables, Reports of the Proceedings at the Annual Meetings, and every information, may be obtained (gratis) on application at

THE LONDON OFFICE, 12, MOORGATE-STREET.
GEORGE GRANT,

Agent and Secretary for London.

The Report by the DIRECTORS to the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held on 20th February last, showed that 567 new policies had been issued, assuring £238,219, the Annual Premiums being £7,212. The mortality in the year, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera, was only one per cent.

The following Progressive View of the Society's Business in each of the last seven years was appended to the report:—

In Year.	Number of New Policies.	Amount of New Assurances.	Premiums on these.
1843	256	£126,530	£5,318
1844	310	127,645	5,510
1845	348	153,437	4,090
1846	416	191,102	5,483
1847	472	215,632	6,171
1848	430	172,714	5,199
1849	567	235,219	7,212

The progress indicated by this Table is the more satisfactory, as it has been attained without the expenditure of any part of the funds in commission to third parties not the accredited agents of the institution.

SPECIMENS OF PREMIUMS, FOR LIFE AND FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, TO ASSURE £100 AT DEATH.
WITH WHOLE PROFITS.

Age.	Payable for whole of Life.	Payable for 21 years only.	Age.	Payable for whole of Life.	Payable for 21 years only.	Age.	Payable for whole of Life.	Payable for 21 years only.
25	£1 18 0	£2 10 8	32	£2 3 5	£2 16 4	39	£2 12 11	£3 4 10
26	1 18 6	2 11 3	33	2 4 6	2 17 5	40	2 14 9	3 6 4
27	1 13 2	2 11 11	34	2 5 7	2 18 6	41	2 16 8	3 7 10
28	1 19 11	2 12 10	35	2 6 10	2 19 8	42	2 18 8	3 9 5
29	2 0 8	2 13 8	36	2 8 2	3 0 11	43	3 0 11	3 11 1
30	2 1 6	2 14 6	37	2 9 8	3 2 2	44	3 3 3	3 12 10
31	2 2 0	2 15 5	38	2 11 3	3 3 6	45	3 5 9	3 14 9

The twenty-one years' scale is especially suitable to Ministers and Professional Gentlemen commencing to assure at early and middle ages. They are thus entirely relieved of all payments when they have passed the prime of life, and that for Annual Premiums not much exceeding those commonly charged for the whole period of life.

All desirable information will be afforded by the London Secretary, by communicating with whom residents in any part of the kingdom can readily assure in this Office, without fines for non-appearance, or any extra charge whatever.

London, 12, Moorgate Street, City.

GEORGE GRANT, Secretary.

WASHING WITHOUT LABOUR!

CHAPPED HANDS, AND THE DRUDGERY OF THE WASHING-TUB, NO LONGER NECESSARY!

DR. TAYLOR'S EMOLLIENT WASHING FLUID SUPERSEDES SODA, POTASH and all other harsh preparations and ingredients used for softening water, washing and cleaning; effecting a GREAT SAVING IN SOAP, TIME, AND LABOUR, And at the same time ensuring thorough purity.

The detergent properties are superior to anything yet discovered. The WASHING FLUID contains none of the caustic ingredients of corrosive alkalies, and is, consequently, warranted not to injure the fibre of the finest textures—softens the hardest water—does not chafe the hands, or make them rough—requires very little rubbing. It dissolves grease, liberates dirt, and is the best solvent ever yet discovered of the impurities common to wearing apparel.

The WASHING FLUID may be applied, with great effect, to the cleansing of wood, paint, and every description of house-cleaning.

It is eminently useful for bed-room furniture and floors, as it is a repellent of vermin.

It will be found very effective in cleansing glass, the crust from port wine bottles, and all kinds of grease and dirt from windows, as also pewter pots and metallic wares.

The cleansing properties of the Washing Fluid are so simple and economical, that no family should fail to use it.

Twopence saves Tenpence worth of Soap.

A WEEK'S WASHING COSTS TWOPENCE!

To public establishments it is particularly recommended. To sea-going vessels it is most important, as it softens sea-water and renders it applicable to washing purposes.

IN BOTTLES AT FOURPENCE AND EIGHTPENCE EACH.

Manufactured and sold for the Proprietor, by TAYLOR and CO., LONDON VINEGAR WORKS, LONG-LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, where all applications for Agencies, &c., must be made.

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Price 30s., including its Gutta Percha case.—To be had in London only of the IMPORTERS of the MATERIAL and PATENTEE of its adaptation to Coats and Ladies' Riding Habits.

J. SAYCE and Co., 53, CORNHILL, London.

VALUABLE ATTESTED RECIPES.—The Sixth Edition of the above, embracing Hair Restoratives, Hair Dyes, French and English Perfumes, valuable Preparations for the Complexion, Teeth, Nails, &c. &c., forming a complete requisition to the Toilet.—Free by post for twenty-five Stamps; and only obtainable through Mr. TARRANT, CHERTSEY, SURREY.

An authentic testimonial sent, on receipt of a stamped envelope.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. De La MOTTE'S nutritive health-restoring, AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper, may, in a great measure, be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion, generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended. Sold in pound packages by the Patentee, 12, SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND, LONDON; also by Chemists.

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COCKERELL & CO.'S "BEST COALS ONLY," ALWAYS AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

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EATON WHARF, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, PIMLICO.

PRESENT CASH PRICE 22s. PER TON.

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PROFESSOR HUSSHOFF, Practical Mesmerist and Clairvoyante, may now be consulted. Any lady or gentlemen wishing to try the power of Clairvoyance may receive a truthful exposition of at least six of the most prominent traits of character, on receipt of a letter enclosing a look of hair, with twenty postage-stamps, addressed to Mr. EGAN HUSSHOFF, 14, HAND-COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON. Profound secrecy will be observed, and a reply forwarded in two days.

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"A book to make a little child's heart leap within him."—*Nonconformist*.
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